ISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,367—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, NO. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	19th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	26th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,505	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,032	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,165	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Feiner	6,500	25th Oct., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 2d, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th September, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO.	5,000	G. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Nov., 1901,

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
BOMBAY to VENICE direct, calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

A STEAMER	27th January, 1902.
A STEAMER	24th February, 1902.
A STEAMER	27th March, 1902.
A STEAMER	28th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605
3rd ,,	165	–	–	–

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S.S. BREAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1901.
ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Kiphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconveniences. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, Y. C Works Ranaghat, Bengal (E).

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOABAY.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.
FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th September.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 8th October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov, 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X.....	19th Dec., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 16th October, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GLARE GLASSES.
WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light, medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.
Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10. Gold, Rs. 75.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us Gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR
SUTTON'S
VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.
IN SPECIALLY PACKED TINS.

FLOWER SEEDS—		
In Tins containing 16 Varieties	Rs.	5 8 per tin.
Do. do. 22 do.	,,	8 0 ,,
VEGETABLE SEEDS—		
In Tins containing 20 Varieties	,,	5 8 ,,
Do. do. 40 do.	,,	10 8 ,,

ALSO SOLD IN SMALL PACKETS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED INFERIOR QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in Aden and OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.
The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, AND EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this name alone they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.
To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.
All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprenensions as to their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENCIES—In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FLAMMARION
A NEAT AND COMPACT } BINOCULAR.
OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.
"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."
Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."
A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 22.
Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.
GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000
This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occure sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	138 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 6 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 9 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	334 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, 1901, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

28th September, 1901.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A BOMBAY L. M. & S., for KHAIRPUR STATE (Sind). Applications to be addressed to the VAZIR KHAIRPUR STATE (Sind). Starting Salary Rs. 125 (Indian Coin), free quarters, post permanent and pensionable.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a SECOND and FINAL CALL of Rs. 150. (One hundred and fifty) per Share was declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SUMITRA ATMARAM TURKHUD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Mr. ESMAILBHAI CASSUM, has contracted to purchase from the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, sale, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to submit the same in writing to the undersigned, the purchaser's attorneys, at their Office at 18 Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days, after which the purchase will be completed, regard being had only to those claims of which notice shall have been received by that time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate lying and being at Nepean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1600 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7141 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3322, Street Nos. 58, 60 and 65 and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonji S. Narielwalla, on the West by the other property of the said The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the North by a portion of private passage and on the South by the property of Chatoorbhooj Moorarji, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Ld.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1901.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing : Dec. 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz :

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes :		Number of prizes :		
1 of 200,000 M.	about £10,000	16 of 10,003 M.	abt. £103	
1 of 100,000 "	5,000	56 of 5,000 "	500	
1 of 75,000 "	3,750	102 of 3,000 "	150	
2 of 70,000 "	3,500	156 of 2,000 "	100	
1 of 65,000 "	3,250	4 of 1,500 "	75	
1 of 60,000 "	3,000	612 of 1,000 "	50	
2 of 55,000 "	2,750	1020 of 500 "	15	
2 of 50,000 "	2,500	20 of 258 "	12-10	
1 of 40,000 "	2,000	77 of 200 "	10	
1 of 30,000 "	1,500	36053 of 169 "	8-1	
1 of 20,000 "	1,000	9489 of 150,148,115,100 M.		
		10832 of 78, 45, 21 Mark		

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd, Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
" —9 " " for half a ticket
" —4 " 6 " for one quarter of a ticket,

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to these concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 99 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

READING and HAND GLASSES.—In best nickel frames. Lens 4in., Rs. 7 ; 4 1-2 in. Rs. 8. Alarge supply of powerful pocket magnifiers always in stock.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KLONDYKE Silk Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Ladies and Gents. Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Re. 1-8. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD.,—Opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED INFORMATION as to the whereabouts of MRS. LUCY WATSON, who resided some time since in Contractor's Buildings, Byculla. Apply " L. W." care of this paper.

FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT (Christian) WANTED for Girls' Orphanage. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, according to qualifications. Apply, stating age, qualification, where and when obtained, professional experience, Church connection and whether married or not, to Dr. WM. CLARK, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

WANTED, a competent BUSINESS MAN with a thorough experience of Import Business, especially in Piece-goods. Bonus on profits and salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to R. B. MELA RAM'S SONS, Lahore.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References, given and required. Address " G, M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, MEN, who understand selecting, purchasing and pressing of Cotton, up-country. Apply by letter to the Superintendent, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co's Mills, 2, Rampart Row.

DAILY BAZAAR SUPPLIERS (Local and Mofussil) for every description of Goods—W. J. ESSAI & SONS, 3, Crawford Market, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

REMEMBER we do not believe in large Profits, but are satisfied by selling Makers Goods at a buying commission. Compare Prices ? at SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS recently taken of interiors and exteriors of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Y. w. C. Association and Municipal building, also of the Presidency Match, can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—Our PORT at Rs. 15 per dozen is well worth a TRIAL. It is a sound honest PORT and equal in quality to WINES sold at Rs. 30 per dozen.

LONDON "TIMES," SATURDAY, July 6th, 1901 :—" Messrs W. and A. GILBEY have been APPOINTED by Royal Warrant PURVEYORS of Wines and Spirits to HIS MAJESTY the KING." Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be had at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhœa, &c. by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each. dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar St. Calcutta. Testimonial—highest and any number.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily, Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers, For rates &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the " erection " of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED FOOD, unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality, at Rs. 4-12 per cwt. and Rs. 24 per Candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply " Q." care of " Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Artistona, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply " STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the " Pall Mall Budget " size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marsetan Road, behind Mr. Tata's Mansion, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware by Reed and Burton and others, one sweet toned ebonised square piano by S. Rose and Co., rich carpets, valuable pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hisk's and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, &c., &c., the property of G. Szaja, Esqr. Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, proceeding to Europe.

The property of another gentleman.
1 bicycle Rambler Racer in very good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, tables, meatsafe, sideboard, cupboards, chest of drawer, dining-table, almira, ironsafe by J. C. Lord, 6 new accordions, and banjo.
57 cigar and cigarette real Amber holders.
6 dozen bentwood chairs, new.
A few pieces of best plated biscuit boxes, teapots, teaset in 4 pieces, jug, etc.
8 Brussels new carpets of different sizes and patterns.
1 Clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, in good order
1 brass wheel pump
1 new 18-carat gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
By order of Esabhai Abdoolally Gudiali and on account and at the risk of Kanaara Soni Karamsy Dosa—one lot of silver plate teapots, milk jugs, stick handles, buckles, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 English-made gent's saddle, in good order,
1 second-hand American landau.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 French-polished office-shigram.
1 circular front-glass brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proxima, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney's Mansion, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood new household furniture consisting of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, fine tapestry, marble top tables, teapoys, easy chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, sideboards, dining-room chairs, jardiniers, single and double door almiras, single and double bedsteads of the latest design, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, revolving and plain topped office tables, chest of drawers, clothes presses, type writer in good order, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OR NEAR THE PANJRAPOLE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD LEADING TO COWASJEE PATEL'S TANK.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Gordhandas Bhaidas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property belonging to the estate of the said Gordhandas Bhaidas.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (Pension and Tax tenure) containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 222, new No. 1688, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 612, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3138 (2), 5139, street Nos. 233, 237-239, all which premises are situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near the Panjrapole, on the north side of the Bhooleshwar Road leading to Cowasjee Patel's Tank, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the west by the house of the late Sadanund Sarkrishna, on or towards the east partly by the Panjrapole Street Public Road, and partly by the property of Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, on or towards the north by a range of chawl belonging to Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, and on or towards the south by the said Public Road, and were formerly in the occupation of Gordhundas Bhaidas and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors to the Executors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nundcorebai, widow of Manekbai Hurgovun, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1900.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 123 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5321 and Street Nos. 110, 112, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of First Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhoy Vijbhukhun, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Canjee Dossa but now of Ramjee Bhulla, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff Attorney for the Mortgagee, at his Office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

The following properties belonging to the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan will be sold by Public Auction on the undermentioned dates and hours at the respective premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in Suits Nos. 253 & 275 of 1893.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, called Prospect Lodge, with large compound, bearing Ward Nos. 3433 and 3433, Street Nos. 1 and 2.

On FRIDAY, the 4th October, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

Property at Nishanpada or new Bengalpoora Street, bearing Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF WADGADEE OR ISSAJEE ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Morarjee Dharsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nathoo Toolsidas and Premjee Toolsidas, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th day of August, 1899, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Wadgadee or Issajee Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Mapla Moosea, on the south by the property of Thacker Gocouldass Madhowji on the east partly by the Vora Mustid and partly by the property of Tejpal Godu, and on the west by the properties of Ludha Topan, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. 7236, 6463, and 6464, and new Survey Nos. 2519, 2519, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 1478, and Street No. 1—2, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Khatao Rowjee deceased and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Warae Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 53 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, jagree, cigars in cases, cotton bales, dry chillies, and other miscellaneous articles.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1901, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods—

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece-goods such as shirtings, jacconets, dhoties, &c., &c.
2 cases grey dhoties.
5 cases silk.
75 cases red flooring tiles.
36 cases provisions, such as various kinds of pickles, petits pois, haricots, puree tres concentras, tomatoe, peteos, &c., &c.
A few cases of macaroni, condensed milk and chocolate.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goculdas Vullubhdass—
G C & Co—1 cases white drills.
G C }
P } —5 cases white brocades.
& Co }

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE CURE, MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 20 and 30, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 40 Years.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Re. 1, with postage 1-4. For sale at the " Bombay Gazette " Office.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1901.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members to RE-CONSIDER the remainder of the REVISED RULES will be held at the Club, at 6-15 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after 27th September, 1901, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after 27th September, 1901, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS and RESERVISTS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES may be obtained on application to the Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following Districts :—

POONA, for Konkani and Deckhani Marathas, Deckhani Muhammadans and other unauthorised classes resident in the Bombay Presidency proper.

(Owing, however, to the heavy rainfall in the Konkan during the Monsoon, it will be difficult to obtain men from that part of the country between 1st June and 30th September). NASIRABAD for Rajputs, Jats, Gujars, Rajputana and Central India Muhammadans, and Mers.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the Recruiting Staff Officers at the places above mentioned :—

1. Name of person or firm offering employment.
2. Nature of and place at which employment is offered.
3. Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
4. Whether rail fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
5. Whether return rail fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
6. Class of men required e.g. Rajput, Jat, Deckhani Maratha, Central India or Rajputana Muhammadan, etc.
7. Any special inducement offered in addition to the above, or special conditions required.

J. A. BARLOW, Brigadier-General.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.

THE ESTATE known as " CAERLAVEROCK," comprising a large well built HOUSE, fully furnished, together with either 16 or 32 acres of land, on which are several good building sites. The house is beautifully situated, and is surrounded by well laid out Gardens and Grounds, commanding charming views of the Lake, the Downs, and the distant Hills.

For further particulars apply to

Major-General TILLARD,
The Club, Ootacamund.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper.	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Peterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 15 to a single purchaser. Apply to " R." care of " Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRAND DRAWING OF "DIAMOND JUBILEE" Prizes, Rs. 5,000.

THIS interesting event took place on SATURDAY evening, the 14th instant, under the Art Union Principle, at Messrs. ARDESHER & Co.'s rooms, No. 178, Dharamtalla Street, at which our representative was present, and to judge by the thoroughly representative character of the large gathering, which assembled to witness the Drawing, it was abundantly clear that the proceedings had the full appreciation of the public.

On the evening previous our representative had witnessed the examination, or check, by a Committee (formed from among the purchasers of the articles advertised by the enterprising firm) of the wads corresponding to the number of the Tickets sold, which were afterwards, placed in a wooden box locked and sealed with the private seal of one of the members of the Committee and the Key entrusted to the care of another gentleman.

On the night of the Drawing the box was opened and the seals broken in full view of the entire assemblage, and the wads numbering about 6,500, were placed in a revolving Barrel, the prize wads being similarly bestowed in another Barrel.

Such of the Ticket-holders, who may have been doubtful as to the possibility of their Tickets not being in the Barrel, were invited by Mr. Ardesher to write their own numbers on blank wads (ready to hand) and to place them in the Barrel with their own hands, with the proviso that they would be allowed only one chance per Ticket, i. e., in the event of the original and duplicate both drawing prizes, only one prize, the first drawn, would be allotted to the holder concerned. There was, however, no response to this invitation, and the Drawings blithely proceeded from the two Barrels, one containing (as above shown) wads with printed numbers, and the other being the custodian of the 523 wads representing the allotted prizes. The two Gentlemen Drawers, (Volunteers from among the audience) were relieved by fresh couples at short intervals thereby affording complete satisfaction to one and all present on the occassion as to the fairness which characterised the entire proceedings.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000, Ticket No. 782, was won by Babu Tulsi Dass Doy, of No 44-46 Simla Street, Calcutta, and the second one Rs. 500, Ticket No. 5355, was drawn by Miss Dosabai Ardesher Baruchа, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, the remaining 521 prizes being absorbed by as many people scattered throughout the Peninsula.—' Evening News " Calcutta, 16th Sept., 1901.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the " Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

"DUBONNET"
BEST
TONIC
AND
APPETISER
WINE
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY

To be had of—
D. C. OOMRIGUR,—Market.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.
THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts gran

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Bombay mails of 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 3-16 = + 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £94 3-8 =
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15-16 = + 1-16
„ New York ..... 58 3-8 = + 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·21 1-2 = —1-2
„ New York ..... 4·85 3-8 = — 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent = unchanged.
„ Short London Bills 2 3-8 „ = + 1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills 3 „ = + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £425,000 for Egypt.

Silver to Bombay	£ 50,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 50,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 6000. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Surats nil. Imports 13,000. Spot 4 20-32 +1-16. Arrivals closed firm.

Liverpool futures. —

Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-April	June-July.
4·35	4·25	4·17	4·16	4·16
+9	+8	+5	+5	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	27,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. to Continent	8,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4
Futures, month of Dec.	7·75 +8
Do. do. March	7·75 +7

Seeds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	47,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ for exportation	3,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	57,000
„ Actual exports	5,000
„ Week's imports	55,000
„ Stock	259,000
Surats week's sales	1,700
„ Sold on spec.	100
„ for exportation	1,200
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	700
„ Actual exports	500
„ Week's imports	Nil
„ Stock	13,000
Afloat American	30,000
„ Indian	1,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	145,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	13,000
„ Continent	72,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	320,000
Do. at Interior Ports	200,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th September :—

Cotton	1,022 bales.
Wheat	1,252 cwts.
Linseed	1,010 „
Rapeseed	303 „
Gingellyseed	3,475 „
Poppyseed	160 „
Groundnuts	Nil „
Castorseed	2,344 „
Rice	1,169 „
Myrabolams	703 „

Imports of Bullion and coin ex s. s. Egypt from London on 27th inst.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 115,200
Gold Coin	„ 15,000
Silver Bullion	„ 14,29,145

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

EXCHANGE is steady at yesterday's rates with a slightly better feeling. Demand has been placed at 1s. 4d. October, and a fair amount of bills have come out for the same delivery at 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 6 months' sight. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 5-32d
Do. Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened at 96-7 for Monday's settlement and 96-6 for that of 31st October and close with a decline of 1-16th in both positions with a fair business passing in the bazaar.

SHARES.—Market is quiet. Petits are quoted Rs. 1,775 and Bank of Bombay shares Rs. 1,250.

FREIGHT.—A further decline of about 6d. a ton has to be recorded in this market, without inducing much inquiry from shippers. It is reported that about 4,000 tons for Hull has been engaged by speculators at 11s. 6d. for October, and business has been done for Dunkirk, November, at 12s. We hear that bookings have been made by a liner at 13s. for Liverpool January-February shipment, and speculators have booked December-January-February open ports at 13s. and March-April-May at 13·6. It is now reported that the steamer Magdala has been chartered from Karachi and not from Bombay.

SEEDS.—Linseed continues unsettled on account of the suttas. New crops are quoted a little easier at Rs. 8-9 for April-May. Rapeseed remains very quiet without any business reported and quotations unchanged Poppyseed is steady at Rs. 8-9. Castorseed unaltered at Rs. 33 1-2 with nothing doing, and Gingellyseed is steady at yesterday's rates, with a little business passing in ready Howree at Rs. 46.

COTTON.—The sudden advance from the governing markets has caused a steadier feeling in new crops, and quotations are about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than yesterday. For ready cotton there is no change to report, the market remaining very steady with a fair enquiry.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	Unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	
Bar Silver in London	
Do. New York	
Exchange on London at Paris	
„ New York	
Discount Bank of England	
Do. Short London Bills	
Do. Indian Bank Bills	

COTTON—Total visible supply	Bales. 1,210,000
„ of which is East Indian	14,000
„ stock in London	8,000
„ quantity in sight,	600,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports nil. Spot 4 22-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures.

Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Dec-Jan.	March-April	June-July
4·34	4·27	4·17	4·16	4·16

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Port	27,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
„ Continent	15,000
Mid. Uplands	8 1-4
Futures, month of Dec.	7·74
Do. Do. Mar.	7·73

Rapeseed, Yellow Cowpore, 41 Sept.-Oct. Dunkirk, Sellers, tone dull.

Rapeseed, Brown, 28 1-2 Sept.-Oct. Hamburg Sellers, tone dull.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	3 17-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	94 3-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay at day-light to-day.

HONGKONG, Sept. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 23th instant.

Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore to-day, the 28th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water 0-11m., 0-14s. Low water, 5-35m., 6-7s.
Bruach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Beira per s. s. Sultant will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Frederick Atkins, who resides on the ground floor of a bungalow in Parel Road, has reported to the police the theft of a bag containing two sovereigns, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 95 from his studio. Enquiries are being made about a man on whom complainant rests his suspicion.

THE CHINCH BUNDER ROAD MURDER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned enquiry yesterday evening at the Morgue regarding the death of Sitabai, a young Hindu woman, who was alleged to have been murdered by her husband, Bhagwant Tookaram, in their room at Chinch Bunder road, Dongree, on Monday night last. After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Bhagwant, who was then committed by the Coroner to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—For the last thirty years this annual publication has maintained its character for usefulness and general reference in all matters relating to the Parsis, and Mr. Muncherji Sioshungji Jagosh, the proprietor and publisher, deserves credit for the same. It embraces the period between 15th September 1900 and 14th September 1901, and the Calender relates several incidents that have occurred during this time. The principal events to which reference has been made are the death of the Queen-Empress and that of the Parsi Banaet, Sir. Dhinshaw Manikji Petits, whose portrait is given in the book. The narative of the life of the late lamented Queen forms very interesting reading for the Parsis; and that of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, is also instructive and entertaining.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ganesh Jeshanker, a Hindu, was charged, at the instance of Inspector O'Keeffe with theft, as a servant, of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs 877 belonging to his master Dalichund Parashram. The complainant kept his shop at Dongri, where he also resided. On the 7th August 1900, during the absence of his master from the shop, the accused broke open the safe and, having abstracted the property, absconded from Bombay. The complainant returned home the same evening and discovering the theft, made a report to the police. The accused, however, remained at large until the last week, when he was traced to his native country and brought down to Bombay. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.—Yesterday evening the Hindu Union Club entertained the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar in the Club rooms at Girgaum, when the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. Sir Bhalchandra eulogized the public services of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, to whom congratulations were extended on behalf of the Club by Messrs. Vishaldas Damodar Thakersey and S. D. Khote. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, thanking the Club and those present for the welcome accorded to him, said theHindu community was satisfactorily progressing towards civilisation though it had its obstacles in its caste-divisions. He laid down three principal tests for measuring the prosperity of a community; these being, the social point, social purity, and public spirit. By the social point he meant the centre round which all social movements moved. Society was composed of individuals, and society had its social centre, and social centre meant nothing more than a moral point. Therefore a moral point in every individual was a necessary factor in the elevation of a community. By social-purity he meant individual character, and by public spirit he meant the services rendered by individuals for the welfare of their country without pay.

LOST HIS CASE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Versee Khimji, a Hindu, aged forty years. The deceased was a money-lender and lived with his brother, Sewji, in Clive Road, Mandavi. About a month ago Versee accused his Purdesee servant of having robbed him of Rs. 280 and took criminal proceedings against him before Mr. Hiraclal, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. The case was heard on the 26th instant by the Magistrate, who acquitted the accused. The deceased took this to heart. On Friday morning he left home for his office near the Prince's Dock. As he did not return in the evening as usual his brother made inquiries, and having searched for him in vain all night, informed the police. Next morning deceased turned up at home. He appeared to be drowsy and complained of feeling giddy. A native doctor was sent for, and on examination pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. Deceased admitted having taken opium because he had lost the case in the Police Court. Under medical advice, Versee was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A letter, written and signed by the deceased, was found in the pocket of his "bund". In that letter he stated that he had committed suicide on account of his having lost the case. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NO LEGAL TRIAL.

IN July last, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, convicted Savlya walad Sakharam of murder on his plea of guilty, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the High Court on Thursday. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of Bhagu, woman, by fracturing her skull. The Sessions Judge, in his judgment, said the woman's skull was fractured at the base, and it was therefore clear that great violence was used. Acused stated that he dropped a heavy stone, ascertained to weigh about 42 pounds, from a height on to the woman, and that it fell on her head. He stated that he intended to kill the woman. He did kill her, for she died three days later, never having recovered consciousness. In Mr. Heaton's opinion, the crime was clearly that of murder. Accused stated at the very first that he saw the woman's misconduct. The Sessions Judge said that seemed to be true, and that it would naturally enrage him. It was the accused himself who immediately gave information to the police and procured the woman's removal to hospital. He had throughout admitted his guilt. These being the circumstances, Mr. Heaton said he did not consider it necessary to sentence the accused to death. He found him guilty, on his own plea, of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused in his petition to the High Court, said:—I saw my wife Bhagu's misconduct, whereupon I immediately got enraged and lost control over myself and I took up a hatchet and struck Sakharam Ahmaram with it. After that I struck my wife also with the hatchet. I informed the police of all these particulars, and handed myself up into their custody. Anybody will naturally get enraged by the sight of such a low act, and have no idea of what he does under the influence of the same.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgment, said: We are unable to accept the Sessions Judge's opinion that the statement of the accused amounted to a plea of guilty of murder. The accused made allegations which, if true, would show that when he killed the deceased he had lost the power of self-control by reason of sudden provocation. Whether that story was true, and whether the provocation was grave, were points to be decided by the Court after hearing the evidence. As it is, the accused has had no legal trial. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction and direct that the accused be re-tried.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS,

THE ORIENTAL AGENCY CO., LD., BOMBAY,

THE fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday at its registered office, 23 Jambalwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., L.L.B., High Court, Pleader, presiding. The directors' report was adopted and resolutions in accordance with the recommendations made therein were carried. The appointment of Mr. Frank Oliveira, High Court Pleader, was confirmed and that of Mr. Manekial Ghellabhoy Zavberi made. Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji being re-elected as a director.

The following is the substance of the directors' report :—During the year under report the total transactions of the Company amounted to Rs. 13,78,038, thus showing an increase of Rs. 5,69,891 over those of the last year and of Rs. 11,01,179 over those of the first year. On these transactions the Company made a net profit of Rs. 5,169-12-8, which is to be appropriated as under :—Reserve fund Rs. 1,400; dividend at Rs. 3, per share Rs. 3,747; balance to be carried forward Rs. 22-12-8.

Notwithstanding many adverse circumstances due to the prevalence of plagus and famine the Company made fair profit, which is a matter of congratulation.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE birthday of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal falls on the same day, *viz.*, the 28th of September, and it has always been kept up by the Portuguese community in Bombay with some kind of festivity. This year the arrangements made, were however more organised and perfect, the Consul-General for Portugal, the Viscount of Wrem, giving his most enthusiastic support to the different items of the programme of the day. In the morning a *Te Deum* service was held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, conducted by the Very Revd Canon Faria, the Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, and assisted by a large number of the Portuguese Clergy. The imposing service was attended by the Viscount of Wrem, and a large number of Portuguese.

His Excellency the Consul-General held a reception at Florence House in the afternoon which was largely attended by the leading members of the Portuguese Community. This function was arranged in accordance with Portuguese custom. His Excellency was attended by the Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, and the Vice-Consul D. L. P. De Rozario. At the appointed hour the representatives of the different public institutions of the Portuguese community arrived, and were introduced to His Excellency by Dr. J. A. da Gama. At the conclusion of the reception a telegram of congratulation was despatched to their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. A dinner followed in the evening, at which all the foreign Consuls and a large number of the Viscount's friends were present. The *menu* was one of the most *recherche* served by Felix Cornaglia.

The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a musical and dramatic performance in the Framji Cowasji Institute, the special feature of which was the orchestra composed of over fifty amateurs. Punctually at 9 p. m. the Consul-General arrived and was received by the audience standing, the orchestra playing the Portuguese national anthem. A telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa was just then handed in congratulating the Portuguese community and expressing his regret at his inability to attend the festivities in honour of the sovereign. The Consul-General called for three cheers for the King and Queen of Portugal, for the Portuguese community and for the King and Queen of England. The programme opened with the hymn of Queen Amelia, very sweetly rendered by Master Manuel de Souza. The overture "the Bohemian Girl" was then played and the effect of so many violins under the "baton" of Mr. A. da Cunha was magnificent. Mr. P. Faria sang "The Wanderer" in good taste and style. The orchestra opened the second part of the programme with "Les Cloches de Corneville" which was as well played as the first piece. A Portuguese farce followed in which the actors did full justice to the different characters entrusted to them. Mr. J. A. Fernandes gave the comic song "I would have done it for her" and fairly took the audience by storm. He was recalled three times, and the amusement of the house knew no bounds when he gave some comic verses of his own. Wagner's "Under the double Eagle" followed, holding the audience spell-bound. An English farce "A Pair of Lunatics" was then gone through, in which the two actors kept the audience in roars of laughter. A Portuguese comic song was capitally sung by Mr. A. Mascarenhas. The entertainment was closed by the orchestra playing "God Save the King."

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

CAPTAIN G. Sartorious, first class Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in August last, convicted Mahomed Imam of abstment of mischief by killing a goat of the value of Rs. 10, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. A reference from the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar against the above decision was considered at the High Court before the Hon Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe on Thursday.

Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in his reference to the High Court, said he had reported the case to the Court with a view to the conviction of Mahomed Imam being quashed. It appeared that Tajee Torabbai and Mahomed Imam were convicted by Captain Sartorious, No. 1 of mischief by killing a goat, and No. 2 of abetment of the offence, the first being sentenced to two months, and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The appellants, in their petition of appeal to the Sessions Judge, stated that they had not committed the offence; that the case had been got up against them by the camp daffedar, with whom they were at enmity on account of some pecuniary dealings; that no complaint was lodged by the owner, and that the killed goat was not found in their house Mr. Lucas said he had carefully read the papers in the case and had visited the spot where the dead goat was found. The statement of Jewan, a witness, was obviously false. He said he saw the two accused come from the direction of the bazaar, seize one of the goats, take it into a depression in the ground and cut its throat with a knife. Accused No. 1 cut the animal's throats and No. 2 looked on. Now, Mr. Lucas, said, Jewan could not have seen the goat being killed from where he said he was; in the second place, he could not have recognised who the persons were who went towards the place where the goat was killed, because he was at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot, and in the third place he did not catch No. 1 as he said he did, because the evidence of a commissariat Sergeant showed that No 1 was subsequently arrested at the slaughter house and taken to the police station. After referring to other evidence in the case, Mr. Lucas said he did not think it was at all safe to convict either of the accused on such evidence, especially when the evidence of the daffedar was quite false. He reversed the conviction of and sentence passed on No. 1, and ordered that he be set at liberty. With regard to No. 2, Mr. Lucas thought his case should be reported to the High Court with a view to his conviction being quashed; and hence the reference. For the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, their lordships reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon Mahomed Imam, and directed that he be discharged.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF COMPETITIONS.

THE week's golf competitions concluded on Saturday morning when the last stage in a Handicap competition for fouresomes by Bogey-play, begun the previous morning, was reached. Messrs. Arnott and Greig, tieing with Bogey on the two rounds won the first prize, and Messrs. Coombs and Cresswell, one hole down, took second prize. Messrs. Pechy and Meikle, who had to concede 2 strokes to "the Colonel" and Messrs. Innes-Ker and Francis, who received 3 strokes, finished next, each couple 3 holes down. The following are the best scores handed in :—

		Result 1st Round.	Against 2nd Round.	Bogey Total.
(1)	P J Arnott & J Greig (—6)	1 up	1 down	All even.
(2)	P W Cresswell & E E Coombs (—5)	5 down	4 up	1 down
(3)	W P Pechy & H G W Meikle (plus 2) / M Ina-s Ker & C W Francis (—3)	2 „	1 down	3 „
	J R Creagh & J Morrison (—4)	1 „	4 „	
(5)	S Tomkins & H J Henderson (—6)	2 „	3 „	5 „
	P F Fischar & M Barr (—2)	3 „	2 „	
	R Aitken & J Carnegie (—2)	3 „	2 „	

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

THE following is the result of the Ladies' Open Singles of the Poona open Lawn Tennis Tournament :—

1ST ROUND.

Miss Bambridge beat Mrs Sealy 6-2 6-2.
The rest drew byes.

2ND ROUND.

Mrs. Clarkson beat Mrs Quin 6-4 6-5.
Miss Bambridge beat Mrs Dyson 6-4 6-3.
Mrs Rooth beat Miss Muir Mackenzie 6-2 4-6 6-1.
Mrs. Griffith beat Miss Price 6-1 6-3.

SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs Clarkson beat Miss Bambridge 3-6 6-3 6-5.
Mrs Rooth beat Mrs Griffith 6-2 6-5.

FINALS.

Mrs. Rooth beat Mrs. Clarkson 6-2 6-5.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam leaves Shillong for Gauhati on his first cold weather tour on October 22nd, and proceeds by steamer from Gauhati via Dhubri and Goalando to Chandpur. He then changes to the Assam Bengal Railway and proceeds to Silchar, where he will halt from the 28th to the 31st October to meet the Viceroy. On leaving Silchar he will march in stages to Manipur, arriving there on the 9th November, halting for three days, and returning to Silchar by a different route. He will then visit Hailakanda, Karimganj and other places in the Sylhet district, and return to Shillong via Fenchuganj, Balanganj, Serrarim and Dumpap, finally arriving at Shillong on the 20th of December.

VICTIMISING JEWELLERS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST EURASIANS.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, two Eurasian brothers, named John Maxwell Walshe, 25 and Herbert Henry Walshe, 23, were charged,—the first with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of gold and silver embroidery ware valued at Rs. 118-12 and a silver umbrella handle valued at Rs. 8 belonging to Messrs. Amulack Bros, and the second with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing the above property knowing it to have been stolen, and also with having forged the name of one A. Brine. He was also charged with an attempt at cheating Messrs. Amulack Brothers in respect of a diamond ring valued at about Rs. 100, and also with committing forgery in the name of one D. Greenstreet.

Inspector Jones, of the A Division of the Bombay Police, prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, defended both the accused.

Kalidas Ramchunder, the Managing Proprietor and the agent of Messrs. Amulack Brothers, in his evidence said that the accused No. 1 had been a servant of his Company for the last six months. On the 23rd instant witness suspected that something was wrong, and informed the police to the effect that certain property was missing from his shop. The missing property was the gold and silver embroidery ware valued at Rs. 118-12, which was fully recovered. That property was entrusted to the accused some four months ago, for sale and he went out of Bombay to effect a sale, returning seven or eight days after. On the 23rd of May last other goods valued at Rs. 3,000 were given him, part of which he sold, and accounted for. For the rest of the goods accused gave him a receipt, which was signed by one A. Brine, to whom, the accused said, he had given the goods. Eight days after the accused gave him another letter, in which he said A. Brine made an offer of Rs. 75 for the goods valued at Rs. 118-12. That offer he refused to accept, and asked the accused to write another letter to Brine to send back the goods to them, but the goods were not returned. The accused was in charge of all the goods for sale. Witness had at last made a complaint to the police on the 23rd instant, to recover his goods. The silver handle of a lady's umbrella valued at Rs. 11 belonged to him. This property to, was in charge of the accused, who made a false entry for it in the "jangad" (approval) book in the name of R. A. Arnold Jenkins as taken on approval, the accused, who told him that the property in question was given by him to the above-named gentleman for approval. He then asked the accused to prepare a bill for the property in the name of that gentleman.

But neither the property nor the money for it was returned. Complaint about this was also made to the police.

M. S. Vaz, a broker residing in Frere Road deposed to the first accused having brought him the silver umbrella handle a month and a half ago to raise money on it to enable him to go to Poona. Subsequently the handle was pledged to a Marwari named Gaisha Amichand for Rs. 5.

William King, constable of the Poona Police, said he arrested the accused in Poona on the 25th instant and recovered the gold and silver embroidery from the shop of a Borah in Main Street.

The accused, John Walshe, pleaded guilty to both the charges against him. He said he was drawing Rs. 50 per month, and had to support his widowed mother and a sister. He admitted a previous conviction of eighteen months in June 1899.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour on the first charge and a further three months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

The case against second accused, Herbert Henry Walshe, was then taken up. It appeared that the accused was a ticket-collector in the G. I. P. Railway.

John Walshe, the convicted brother of the accused in his evidence said he gave him the property consisting of gold and silver embroidery to sell. He told the accused that the property belonged to him and that he might sell it and send him the proceeds. Being cross-examined, the witness said that during the last five months he had not been supporting his mother and sister, who were during that time dependent on the accused.

Mr. Rustom Wadia said the accused had acted under the influence of his elder brother and he had no reason to doubt his word when the last witness said the property belonged to him. There was nothing else in the evidence whatever to show the guilty knowledge of Walshe. There could even be no charge of misappropriating the property. On that property the accused got only Rs. 13, which he spent, as he thought he would not be prosecuted for a sum of Rs. 13 when he was in dire need of it and when he was told to do what he liked with the property.

Kalidas Ranichander in his evidence said that the accused had written a letter to his firm (asking for a diamond ring. This letter was signed in the name of one D. Greenstreet. The police were also informed of this and he was arrested, as the signature proved to be a false one.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the first charge. As to the second charge, he admitted having forged the letter, but he said that he was then under the influence of liquor.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each of them.

PAINFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

It is our sad duty to-day, writes the "Times" of Ceylon of the 23rd instant, to have to record the painfully sudden death of Rev. Stephen Coles, which occurred in the vestry of Christ Church, Galle Face, at 2-30 this afternoon, due to apoplexy. The Rev. gentleman had been laid up for the past ten days at the residence of the Rev. A. F. Dibben with a swelling in one of his legs, a complaint from which he suffered some years previously. Dr. J. L. Thomas was in attendance. The patient was very much better this morning, and quite cheerfully informed the doctor when he visited him this morning that he was very much better, being quite free from pain in his head, with which he had been troubled during his illness. Dr. Thomas found that the swelling had almost disappeared, and in view of his (Dr. Thomas's) intended departure for up-country to-night by the mail train, arrangements were made that the patient should be visited by Dr. Fairlie on Wednesday. It had also been arranged that the Rev. Mr. Coles should go to Mount Lavinia for a fortnight to recruit, after having been visited by Dr. Fairlie, and the deceased was looking forward with pleasure to the trip. Mr. Coles was in charge of all the Sinhalese Districts in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Ceylon in turn, and his services during the past few years were lent to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the revision of the Sinhalese Bible. There was to have been a meeting of the Revision Committee in the vestry of Christ Church at 2-30 this afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Coles walked thither from the bungalow, a distance of a few yards being supported by his boy. On the way the spoke very cheerfully, and told the boy that he had quite recovered, and felt as strong as a young man. He reached the vestry, where his Lordship the Bishop and a few other members of the Committee, had already assembled and took a seat. Shortly after it was noticed that the rev. gentleman had turned pallid, and on closer examination by those present, it was found that he was lifeless. Dr. Thomas was sent for at once, and arriving about half-an-hour later pronounced life to be extinct, death being due to apoplexy. The swelling of the leg, the doctor informed our representative, had nothing to do with the immediate cause of death; and there was no reason to believe he had succumbed to heart disease as, on examination, this organ was found to be in a healthy state.

Mr. Coles, who was 65 years of age, graduated at the London College, and came out to the Island in 1860—forty-one years ago. He was a general favourite among all with whom he came in contact, and was much liked by school-children, who always looked forward to hearing him at their prize-distributions. He was a member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His wife predeceased him several years ago, and he has a family of seven sons, who are now scattered in different parts of the world, one of them being a S. P. G. missionary in India, while another only recently qualified himself in England as a military chaplain. The greatest sympathy will be felt with his sons in their sad bereavement.

AMALGAMATION OF TWO FIRE OFFICES.

PROVISIONAL agreements have been entered into for the amalgamation of the capital, funds, assets, directorates, and staff of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company and the Atlas Assurance Company under the name of "Phœnix and Atlas Fire Office, Limited." The General Manager of the amalgamated Company will be Mr. Samuel J. Pipkin, now the General Manager of the Atlas Assurance Company, Limited. The agencies of both Companies will be maintained.

IT has been decided to make a survey for a railway from Quetta to Nushki, and the following officers have been detailed for duty in connection therewith :—Mr. Johns, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow (Engineer-in-Chief), Mr. Woodside, Executive Engineer, from the North-Western Railway; Mr. Field, Assistant Engineer, from the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. Recent events have distinctly foreshadowed this important departure, and not less clearly is its subsequent extension marked upon the dial.

THE NORTHCOTE CATTLE FARM.

THE following progress note on the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi, Ahmedabad District, is issued on the authority of the Hon. Mr. H. L. Cross, Hon. Secretary of the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association :—

The total expenses up to date have been Rs. 47,579, the chief heads being as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wire fencing	12,757	7	9
Manager's quarters	1,335	13	11
Rabaris do.	1,536	1	10
Grass sheds	3,578	14	0
Cow do.	2,851	2	0
Wells	1,260	0	0
Live stock	17,758	11	0
Hay	1,261	0	0
Establishment charges	1,497	15	7
Rent of ground for one year	2,500	0	0

Towards this His Excellency Lord Northcote contributed in the first instance Rs. 15,000 to which he has now added Rs. 9,000, making a benefaction of Rs. 24,000 in all. Rs. 25,761-1-6 have been given by other well-wishers, but more is still required to develope this practical effort to help the agriculturist on his own lines. It is an attempt to save a famous breed of cattle and incidentally to lead the way to improvement by economical, unambitious, well considered management under the best expert direction. Anyone who has doubts about its utility or about its success up to date is invited to go and see the farm for himself. The following is a record of a visit by the Commissioner, Northern Division, on 25th instant :—

All the buildings are finished and in good order. Three cattle sheds of galvanized iron roofs upon old iron rail supports; two Dutch barns for reserve store of grass; a line of rooms for herdsmen; a small house for the superintendent. The milk is daily "separated" in one of the herdsmen's rooms which has been vacated for the purpose. This is not satisfactory for several reasons. We ought to build a small dairy which for (1) suitability and (2) cheapness may be a model for the Talukdars to imitate on their own estates. There is hope in the younger race of men but they need to be given a lead and shown things that will pay.

The day's surplus milk was 190 lbs, the cream of which makes 9 lbs butter which sells at one rupee per lb leaving a profit of ten annas. This is an average day. The butter milk is partly consumed by the herdsmen and the rest thrown away as the price got for it outside would not pay the carriage.

The calves number 85, 57 are over a month old and go out to graze with their mothers, 28, being under a month, are kept in an enclosure. These 85 are not of a very good class, being the result of coverings while the cows were in charge of the Pinjrapol. They will be, however, good useful animals. 383 cows are said by the Superintendent to be in calf by our own bulls and will be much better bred.

The cattle are all in first rate condition. It is marvellous to see how well they thrive on the grass of their own country. They get nothing else.

The rain hitherto has been scanty—not half the average—and the outturn of grass is poor, but it will be enough to carry on the farm through the year.

56 acres have been put under crop. The cost of this is very small and is indeed limited to the price of seed and wages of a few labourers. For the bullocks, two of which were a present, cost nothing to keep. The advantages are (1) a defence round the buildings against mosquitoes which are a great torment in years of good rainfall; (2) supply of a useful change of fodder; (3) fair certainty of a good profit by sale of grain and cotton; (4) opportunity of giving useful agricultural hints to the neighbours. For instance a light Ransome and Sim's reversible plough is used for breaking up the fallow land. The native "hal" cannot do it and this alone presents a serious obstacle to bringing the thousands of acres of waste under cultivation. The Superintendent has already been asked by several landholders to let it on hire and I do not see why the Farm should not buy one (cost is only Rs. 50) to let on hire or sell. I fully recognize we must keep within our lines and steadily resist proposals to buy buffaloes for the purpose of doing a profitable milk and butter trade, and the like. But I strongly think we may in little cautious and well considered ways make the farm a centre of agricultural improvement as well as salvation of the cattle. Quite apart from our financial restrictions ambitious endeavours are not what the country wants but cheap practical experiment and help.

THE NEW RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE AT BULSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must, doubtless, be in your remembrance that, on the 21st of July 1900, a Hindu girl, named Tara Guvri, aged about 18, (who alighted at this station, from the up ordinary train, which arrives here at noon), while attempting to cross the Line, in order to get to the other side of it, was run over by a shunting engine from the rear, and crushed to death. She belonged to a respectable family residing at Hansote. With a view to prevent similar accident in future, the Railway Company, commenced the erection of the overbridge which is now opened for the use of the public.

I would respectfully suggest to Colonel Olivier, the Agent of the Company, to call this overbridge, after the name of the deceased, viz :—"Tara Bridge." Such an act of grace and magnanimity on the part of the Company will not only serve to perpetuate the memory of the deceased girl, (who met with her end just close-by the spot where this bridge stands), but will be highly gratifying to her relatives, and appreciated by the public. I wish it to be understood that, I am not in any way connected with the relatives of the deceased much less known to them; but being simply prompted by the dictates of my conscience, have taken the liberty of making the above

Bulsar, 26th Sept., 1901. SUGGESTION.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	8	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5		24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	2	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	26
F Parel, S

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

EBARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

EBARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Ebard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.
If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.
The result will astonish yourself and your friends.
The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERTS TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.
T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL TELEPHONE No. 986.

READ THIS!
READ THIS!!
OUR FOURTEENTH GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105

Will be given away from now until the 20th October 1901, to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. B*I*T*L'* P*L*S	4. B*N*E*'S F*O*
2. E*W*R*S' H*R*E*R	5. S*N*I*H* S*A*
3. V*N*L*A S*A*	6. S*O*T'* E*U**I*N

CONDITIONS.

FILL in the stars in the Puzzle Words, (one letter for each star), to represent six well-advertised articles. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper, placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 3, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken) enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 31, Hummum Street, Bombay. "Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion."

The one that will fill in the whole Six Puzzle Words correctly, will get Rs. 60; Five Rs. 30; and Four Rs. 15. No prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prize will be divided

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving everyone the same chance.

Intending subscribers, during the above period, will not only get their paper for six months, but will have, besides, the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the "I. T. B."

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than the 20th of October 1901.

The Tit-Bits can be had from every news agent or Railway books stalls all over India, Burmah and Ceylon and from the street boys in Bombay.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches,
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-Quarters, Poona, September 27.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bombay Cavalry—Major C E Peirse, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col G F Francis, appointed to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl, Poona Dist, dated 20th July 1901.

Major F W G Wadeson, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 4th Bo Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut-Col Sherard, appointed Comdt, 6th Bo Cavy, and is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Peirse.

8th Bombay Infantry—Major W W Batticombe, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut Col Aslett, vacated, dated 16th Sept 1901.

The Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appoints:—

Lieut C J Deverell, 1st Battn West York Regt, to be Asst Instr of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, for the cold season 1901-02.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Major C M Ducat, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, and Capt W C Lockhart-Mure, 4th Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Major Wadeson, transferred to the 5th Bo Cavy.

Capt N G Fraser, Sqdn Officer, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Lockhart-Mure, appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr.

28th Bombay Pioneers—2nd Lieut D S Graham, Offg Double Co Officer, 20th Bo Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd-Lieut P Edgcumbe, Army Service Corps, will, on arrival in India, be attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Oxford L I, with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

Military Works Services—On arrival in India, 2nd Lieut A F Cusins, R E, is posted to the 3ind Dist Military Works Services.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Majors R F K Mogg Bond, 22nd Battery, and H E Norris, 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; the former, who is on leave in England, having been directed to join his new unit at Cloghcen, and the latter warned to embark for India by the 10th Sept 1901.

Under instructions received from Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that Lieut J Gourlie, 70th Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed as Offg Subaltern to No. 4 Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent Artillery.

Bombay Command Order No. 539, dated 20th Aug 1901, directing Lieut W R Cuningham, 2nd Battn, Welsh Regt, to proceed to England to join the Army Service Corps, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has passed an examination in Urdu according to the Lower Standard:—Capt C O Halliday, R E.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C F G Lang, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bo Lancers (attached 3rd Bo Lt Cavy) for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 11th Dec 1900.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India for one year on private affairs, under Rule 1 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—Major (Temporary Lieut-Col) W F Cahusac, Comdt, 21st Bo Infy.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Brevet Lieut-Col H E Perkins, Staff Corps, Comdg Nagpore Dist; Major C V Schneider, 1st Bo Lancers; Lieut A F C Williams, 1st Bo Lancers; Lieut M A Hamer, 29th Bo Infy; Condr E J Tydeman, and Sub Condr F W Parks, Military Works Service.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C G Woodhouse, 26th Bo Infy, for one month, on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave by the War Office:—Personal Staff—Lieut C McG Dunbar (8th Hussars), Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl Sir R Westmacott, K C B, D S O, Commanding Mhow Dist, from 11th Sept to 25th Oct 1901, on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col W Dugdale, out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

Capt J B Anderson, out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

Indian Subordinate Medical Dept—2nd Class Asst Surgn A B Rose, in India, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate, under Article 980, A R, I, Vol I, Part I.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 28,

Saturday: Pressure has increased briskly in North-West Provinces and has been steady or has increased by small amounts elsewhere. The chief features in pressure distribution are that the unchanged excess of pressure continues on the North-East Arabian Sea and generally over the whole of Northern and Central India and pressure continues uniform over the bay. Showers have fallen in Burma, North-East India and South of the Peninsula. Yamethin-Mymensingh, Mysore, Madras, Trincomalie have each received about one inch. Conditions are practically unchanged and fine weather prevails generally over Northern India and the North of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has continued to increase everywhere and is above normal over nearly the whole country, the rise being brisk in Sind and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi and Nagpur. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The day temperature is from 1° to 6° in excess of normal in most places, while the minimum is 6° in excess at Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore, Indore and Lahore.

Humidity changes show a general rise in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at several stations in the Madras Presidency, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Madras and light showers on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Bellary, Secundrabad, Goa and Bangalore.

Pressure is in slight excess or defect of normal in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, Ceylon and over the greater part of the Madras Presidency, but is in considerable excess elsewhere. Weather to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be suspicious and slightly unsettled and the continuance of local showers in the south of the Peninsula is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Sept.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·835
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·8
Dew Point		73·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·2
General Directions of wind*		ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	271
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		1·81
year		74·93
Additional fall of rain up to 11 a.m. of 28th Sept		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
FOR
MILITARY BANDS
AND
ORCHESTRA
Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRUMMEY—September 21, at Gorakhpur, the wife of R A Crummey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STURROCK—BEGBIE—September 23, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, George Colleymore Sturrock, Captain, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Mr John Sturrock, C I E, Madras, Civil Service, retired, to Norah Elphinstone Begbie, younger daughter of Major-General Elphinstone Begbie, C B, D S O.

KEMP'S LIST.

PLATED WARE
for presents and private use, in infinite variety, is now displayed
AT
our Esplanade Branch, and as the new selection is of recent and
POPULAR
designs, Customers may be certain of suiting their requirements. The
PRICES
are low, and compare favourably with any in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

EAST AND WEST.

MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND has published through Messrs. Constable a volume of essays representing the conclusions of many years' study of the relations between Asia and Europe. The book is a collection of papers which have appeared from time to time in the "Contemporary Review," the "National Review" and the "Spectator" and they are republished with the object of giving the English reader clearer ideas on the subject of Asia and Asiatics. They are also intended to convey the idea that Europe, however she may try, can never permanently influence the vast continent of the East and its teeming millions. There is, of course, a great deal of truth underlying the pessimism of this view. There are distinctions of race which cannot be effaced, and for the sake of variety it is well that this is the case. The world would be a very uninteresting place if it could all be Europeanised. "East is East and West is West" and with instinctive ideas and traditions differing as widely from those of the European, as the natural features of the two continents differ, the Asiatic will always remain an Asiatic. The very calamities, which periodically sweep away millions of people in Asia, have ineffaceably affected the mental outlook of the races of this continent. Famine, pestilence and flood, constantly recurring, have coloured their whole philosophy, while the power of the sword has completed their respect for force as the ultimate arbiter of human affairs. In one of his suggestive essays Mr. Townsend dwells upon the magnitude of natural calamities in the East and in this and other papers he does a service to the uninstructed general reader at home to whom Asia and its millions are a profound puzzle.

The havoc wrought in China by the bursting of the Yellow River in 1887 gave Mr. Townsend the text for his chapter on the vastness of calamities in Asia. Every two hundred years or so the great river has carried away some portion of the great dykes built to keep it within bounds, and spreading over the province of Honan has overwhelmed thousands of villages and vast numbers of the population. On the last occasion the destruction of life was estimated at seven millions. Yet, as before, the survivors of the catastrophe set to work and built up the dykes for the new channel which the river had cut out for itself. Tempted by the richness of the alluvial soil, people settle in the neighbourhood of the river after every flood, regardless of the prospect that the deluge will in time burst upon the Province again. This is one illustration of that acceptance of the inevitable, which in India causes us to look with amazement on the patience of the people under calamitous visitations of famine and disease. The extent to which pestilence and crop failure have tried the people of this country provides a special text for a discourse on the immensity of natural disasters on this continent. The demeanour of the people under affliction, and the apparent unconcern with which the common round is resumed after the land has been scourged, indicate one of those inherent differences between the races of the East and West which, Mr. Townsend believes, forbid one continent permanently to conquer the other. Still, we are not disposed to accept the view that what the essayist calls the greatest experiment ever made by Europe in Asia is destined to end and leave absolutely no effect behind. The British Empire may pass as empires have passed, but it is surely too much to say that within five years after our departure from India, whenever that may happen, the country will have reverted to the condition in which we found it. Many things might go down in the welter of strife, but the effects of education, the experience of real justice, the ideas even which British administration in the face of famine have created among the mass of the people, would surely not all be destroyed. According to Mr. Meredith Townsend we are paving the way for our own destruction by a too reasonable and sympathetic rule, but if we are filling administrative offices with Indians should that not be some guarantee that the lessons of British rule will not entirely pass out of memory?

From Mr. Townsend's pessimism regarding the results of our sway in India, we turn with more appreciation to his paper on the "Standard of Comfort in India." Sir Auckland Colvin, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, in one of his speeches dilated upon the low standard of comfort among the mass of the people, the poverty of their dwellings, the absence of household furniture, the scantiness of clothing and so on, urging that efforts should be made to create a desire for things which the average native regards as superfluous. The mass of the people may be poor, but their standard of wealth is not to be judged by the extent of possessions which to the western mind are necessaries. There is ample evidence that if the people of India cared for better houses and wished to burden themselves with unnecessary furniture they could easily do so. Mr. Townsend is not over-stating the case when he says that the "poor" men of India "possess a mass of jewels which, if applied to that purpose, would in a few years house them comfortably—that is solidly—while the sums they waste on festivals and the marriage ceremonies of children would provide more furniture than the parents could use. It is not poverty," he adds, "which prevents the growth of the thirst for comfort in India, but luxury,—if hoarding and jewel buying be luxuries,—thrift carried unhesitatingly to its logical consequence, that money shall not go out of the house," and an indifference to surroundings. The social standing of an Indian does not depend upon chairs and tables and, albeit in household furnishing his wants are simpler than Thoreau's, he can impress his fellows with an idea of his wealth in ways which are more extravagant than the filling of his home with articles which he does not need. We have lately seen how even the agriculturists, subject to the vicissitudes of the seasons, can throw thrift to the winds in obedience to social customs which compel extravagance resulting in a life-long load of debt. If to this passion for display were to be added the craze for useless possessions which afflicts every class in the West to its continual harassment, the condition of the Indian would be less happy than it is. It is very probable that as Mr. Townsend says a life-long struggle for nice furniture would demoralise rather than raise his character. A Hindu observer of Western manners recently wrote that he saw nothing admirable in the continual struggles of the average Englishman to appease the vanity of his womenkind in matters of the household and of dress. There are ways in which it might be well for the stamina and the health of the people if they could be persuaded to adopt a little higher standard of living, but the average Indian would not be improved by a passion for surrounding himself with the furniture dealer's wares.

DETECTIVES' PRECAUTIONS.

THE enthusiasm that greeted the Czar and Czarina in their visit to France was no doubt genuine and spontaneous, but there are anarchists in many places, and suspicions of anarchists everywhere, so the exhilarating welcome so hospitably offered to the ruler of Russia did not prevent the police from occupying themselves with the most elaborate schemes for preserving the lives of the guests of the Republic. It will be hard for the illustrated papers to do more than evolve from their inner consciousness a cinematograph of the royal progress, for the French Government strictly prohibited photographers from installing their cruel apparatus anywhere along the Imperial route; infernal machines could so easily be concealed in a camera, ready to destroy scene and sitter when the focus is taken. Immense alterations were made in the Castle of Compiegne, but detectives swarmed in greater numbers than the workmen, and every one suspected his neighbour of being either an anarchist or a detective. "The Daily Express" states that the public were still—on 13th September—allowed into the park at the back of the chateau, but this would be only for a few days longer, then the gates would shut "and the bushes be beaten for anarchists." Workmen and officials might and must enter the castle, but the former—400 in number—were each provided with a passport giving his age, residence, personal description, and family history with a photograph of himself attached. On entering and leaving the castle he had to show this passport. What was there to prevent a daring and reckless disciple of Emma Goldman submitting to all this, and nevertheless installing a trifle of dynamite in the Czar's quarters, arranged to go off at the proper time, the workman taking, as so many of them do, the consequences. The Russian officials are inexcusable, they even extended their fears to journalists, and these must have been almost as much hampered as photographers. But one correspondent of Russian newspapers was to be allowed the chance of describing anything at Compiegne, he being the only one who is not a disciple of Tolstoi, and even he was to be attended by a detective. The Press tickets were to be issued at the very last moment to ensure their not passing into unauthorised hands. Detectives indeed were to be scattered generally among the press representatives, disguising their calling with a pencil and a pad of paper. The Czar had a Press Censor—not concealed—in his suite who had absolute authority over all despatches leaving France for Russia, and his countersign was necessary before they were allowed out. It is said that Compiegne was inclined to resent this invasion of detectives and felt that honest men might find it difficult to disarm suspicion. Meanwhile we read that the Czar, while visiting the German Fleet, at all events, looked in radiant health. He must have sublime confidence in the secret agencies that guard him or an utter disregard of the plots that may be on foot to trouble his travels abroad. It is satisfactory to know that enthusiasm reigned unbroken during his visit to France. Either the anarchists meant no harm or the detectives prevented any frantic action.

THE LOSS OF THE COBRA.

THE loss of the turbine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra in such a mysterious manner must be causing a considerable stir in naval circles at home. Since Reuter's recent announcement that the body of a whale had been found in the Wash in a terribly injured state pointing to its having been in collision with something, no further details have come to hand bearing on the disaster. Conjectures as to how the disaster occurred are not wanting, but, though several of the theories put forward are probable enough at present, the whole affair is wrapped in mystery. The theory that because the Cobra sank in seven fathoms of water, and there is not any rock thereabout, she "broke in two" loses anything of value it may have at first sight when we remember that the Cobra was the exact replica of the Viper and that the latter was proved to be thoroughly sea-worthy till she struck a rock. Ships especially of the class of the Cobra, turned out by a firm with a reputation like Armstrong's are not in the habit of breaking in two in deep waters, unless they run into something or something runs into them. Viewed in this light there is some foundation for the rumour that the loss of the Cobra may have been caused by her striking the whale found in the Wash. The condition of the whale lends considerable colour to this supposition, but, of course, in connecting the whale with the loss of the Cobra a good deal would depend on the probability of the currents bearing the body of the whale from the scene of the disaster to the Wash. This point settled in the affirmative would throw a good deal of light on this ocean mystery. It will be generally admitted that a small vessel like the Cobra, no matter how strongly built, could not strike a whale when steaming at something like forty knots an hour without disastrous results. As the Cobra lies in but seven fathoms of water the Admiralty will doubtless hold a full enquiry and have the wreck thoroughly examined before accepting the theory that she "broke in two."

KOWEIT.

WITHIN the next few days a naval demonstration will take place at Koweit. The object of that demonstration will not be to intimidate either Germany or Turkey, but formally to announce that His Majesty's Government has extended its protection to the territory over whose destinies Sheikh Mabarak presides. The application for the establishment of a British protectorate was made some three months ago through Captain Phillips of H. M. S. Sphinx, who wired the fact to England. Since attempts have, as announced by our Gulf correspondent, been made to land Turkish troops there, the necessity for prompt action has become pressing. A British warship has ridden at anchor in the bay the whole time and, as has been stated elsewhere, the cruisers Marathon and Perseus, the gunboat Sphinx and torpedo gunboat Assaye are also in the Persian Gulf. But by this day week Admiral Bosanquet with the flagship Highflyer will be in those waters. H. M. S. Pomone will follow before the end of the current week, and by this day week at latest H. M. S. Redbreast will leave Bombay for the same destination. The Highflyer, supposed to be at Mauritius is, as a matter of fact, within a few miles of Bombay harbour, as we write, and by the time this is printed will, we anticipate, have reached her moorings to coal prior to steaming at full speed to within as many cables' length of Koweit as her draught will allow her to proceed. Then will come the long looked for proclamation of a British protectorate. We make this statement with a certain amount of reservation, because it has not been officially notified, but we believe that the next few days will show us to be in the right.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Parramatta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 7 a.m. to-day.

TEN thousand rupees has been provided this year for the improvement of the Gupis Slandur section of the Gilgit-Chitral road.

A DROP of over 750 has occurred in plague mortality compared with the figures of last week.

REPORTS from Srinagar only serve to show how bad the cholera is in the Kashmir Valley. Over 600 cases with 70 per cent. of deaths are occurring weekly.

PLAGUE has broken out again in the town of Bassi in Patiala territory, which has a population of 13,000. There have been five cases with three deaths.

ON the recommendation of the Committee on Light Railways, &c., an experiment is about to be made to ascertain the rapidity with which material already collected can be laid across country of average difficulty in a manner suitable for animal and human traction. Rs. 5,000 is the amount fixed for 20 miles of railway, which will be removed on completion of the trial.

THE Mahsud Waziris have broken out in a fresh place. On the 23rd instant a band which included Sheikh Amardin, one of the principal followers of Mulla Powindah, attacked Attar Shah Singh's village in the Banun district, killing Attar Shah Singh and six others. A pursuit party killed three Mahsuds, among whom fortunately was Sheikh Amardin.

"I HAVE not met any Veterinary Officer who has observed tuberculosis in cattle in India," said the Imperialal Bacteriologist in his recent annual report. To this the Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College now makes reply: "Every year cases of advanced tuberculosis in cattle are admitted in this infirmary, die and are confirmed by *post mortem* examination.

AT the annual Staff College dinner on Tuesday night Sir Edmond Elles presided. The only guests were the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Henry. The following officers were present:—Major-General Duff, Colonels Greenhill and De Bath, Lieutenant-Colonels Capper and Downes, Majors R. J. Strachey, Norie and Holloway, and Captains Coffin, Clay, Tod, Willoughby, G. Barrow, Holman and H. H. Turner.

THE report of the Bengal Veterinary College for 1900-1 runs parallel with that of the Punjab Veterinary College which we lately noticed. The results of the examinations are said by the Lieutenant Governor to have been creditable to the students and their instructors in all the classes. The demand for Veterinary Assistants likewise still continues unabated: the new graduates have already got appointments, and the demand, His Honour remarks, continues to increase now that the scheme for the gradual establishment, as funds permit, of veterinary dispensaries throughout the districts of Bengal has received sanction.

THE progress of the quarrel between the Sunni and Shiah sections of the Orakzais will be watched with much interest, particularly if the Afridis join in and help the Sunnis. After the first encounter on the 10th instant there was a lull; and the Mullah Said Akbar tried to patch up peace, warning the Shiahs that in case of any future trouble with the British Government they would be left in the lurch, as the Sunnis would not render them any assistance. But matters had gone too far for any reconciliation, and on the 20th, as already reported, fighting was renewed in Tirah. The Shiahs are, of course, greatly outnumbered, but their blood is up and they are not inclined to submit to any further bullying by their neighbours. We shall probably hear of more skirmishes, and the number of fresh blood-feuds that will be started will keep the tribesmen employed for years to come. A general combination among the Afridis would settle matters very quickly, as practically the whole tribe are Sunnis and they could crush the Orakzai Shiahs easily enough; but such a combination does not seem to have been brought about so far.

IT is remarked in the provincial report of the Civil Veterinary Department that the total number of stallions of all classes now owned by District Boards in the Punjab is 101; of which no less than 97 are Arabs. Practically speaking, therefore, it may be said that the efforts of District Boards in the Punjab are entirely in the direction of introducing the Arab strain by crossing country-bred mares with medium sized Arab sires. The object in view is not to produce remounts, but a class of animal suited to the people and not too expensive to feed. It is also understood that the cross is frequently larger than the sire, and forms a good basis for future breeding for a higher class of animal. From almost all districts reports are received of the increasing popularity of the District Board stallions. The Superintendent of the South Punjab Circle reports that this class of stallion is undoubtedly doing an immense amount of good in improving the class for which it is intended, and notwithstanding the very great scarcity of fodder during the first part of the year under report (1900-1) the Superintendents of both the North and South Punjab Circles report favourably on the success of the breeding operations of the year. As regards mule-breeding, the cost of the operations in the Punjab is at present borne almost entirely by the Imperial Government, who have placed 304 donkey stallions at different centres on the Punjab.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

EDUCATION AND THEATRICALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

At any time between five and six, usually nearest six, weary-eyed elderly gentlemen have lately been encountered on the Mall, by ones and twos and threes, proceeding homeward to belated teas. Some of them wore strange faces, some were of familiar countenance, but more bored than usual. Among them the Legal Member was conspicuous, trotting on a bay pony inscrutably toward Chota Simla; the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department was also there, depressed of mein but for all that to be approached with expectation, an epigram in each pocket. The Director-General from Bengal, the Director-General from the Central Provinces, all the other Directors-General and Dr. Miller, all fatigued, all rapt in admiring retrospect, all wanting their tea. And in the other direction trot sharply a couple of tall Sikh Lancers on big walers, roll swiftly the wheels of His Excellency's chariot inside which His Excellency sits and smiles over the undigested packet of the day's proceedings, reposing possibly on his knee. These were the members of the Education Conference, now dispersed. With the Viceroy in punctual superintendence, the Educational Conference has worked every day except Sundays from ten till late in the afternoon with brief intermissions for tiffin. A few of them, gathered from afar, have foolishly let it drop that they intended incidentally to see Simla while they were here. They have seen the Mall and they have seen the Viceroy, and these are the most of Simla, so they ought not to complain. Nevertheless they do, some people are very hard to please.

As you know, the proceedings of the Conference have been strictly sealed. His Excellency's opening speech was given to us, chiefly no doubt, as an earnest that nothing revolutionary was in contemplation, and a guide on general lines to what we may expect in the resolution now incubating. But no amount of prohibition could make so many educational gentlemen quite inarticulate, and though nothing has transpired as to the matter to issue from the Conference, the manner in which it was conducted has been much in the air. The public, at least the dinner-going public, the public privileged to meet educationists in private—has gathered therefrom a veritable triumph for Lord Curzon, one of those bloodless victories which His Excellency, no doubt, values more than the other kind. There is but one opinion as to the courtesy, fairness and open-mindedness displayed by the Viceroy towards the very various opinions offered him, and but one note of admiration for the thoroughness and despatch with which every morning the the mass of the previous day was sifted, assimilated and presented to its originators in workable form. It is whispered that some of the educationists had girded their loins, but almost immediately found that it was impossible to do combat with His Excellency as they would ordinarily appear in society, which must have been a great relief. Of one of the most independent and belligerent it is said, in an execrable pun, "He came to Curzon remained to bless." It should be stated that this did not originate in educational circles. We may now wait in confidence for the result, which is likely, I hear, to be more than commensurate with the unremitting and patient labour of which a room of the Public Works Department—so much is no secret—has been the scene for the last three weeks.

Simla has been perking up considerably since my last letter, the social, events of the week including a charming children's dance at Barnes Court and the annual Masonic Ball at the Town Hall. The Masons were unfortunate in having to postpone the latter much looked forward to event in the first instance, but they made up for the delay when the gathering was at last held, the picturesqueness of the decorations, and the quaintness of the ancient ceremonies which were duly observed, being only matched by the excellence of the supper. All Simla, from the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, was present, and the cordiality of the mingling of the classes will cause the occasion to be warmly remembered. Of other events I should notice the successful field day in the hills beyond Boileauganj held by the Simla Volunteers and Jatogh Garrison, last Wednesday. Practical training in skirmishing over difficult ground under conditions such as would obtain in actual warfare are just what good shooting corps like the Simla Volunteers especially need, and much credit attaches to Colonel Priestley and his officers for throwing themselves so energetically into the task of carrying into effect the good advice that has been given by the new Inspector-General. The art of keeping under cover and at the same time in touch, man with man, when a corps is scattered at intervals of fifty yards apart on steep hillsides, under an Indian sun, is not to be learnt in a day, but every bit of training of the kind tells, and the pleasant morning spent in the open air, with a cheery breakfast in the middle of it, will do nobody any harm.

Sir Charles Young's drama, "Jim the Penman" has been running to good houses at the Gaiety Theatre, with Captain Rolland in the title role and Mrs. Wheeler in the part of the deceived wife. The plot, as your readers are aware, is a slight one, but it gives an opportunity for some capital acting to the three chief characters. Jim the penman is an undetected criminal in high life who has grown rich in successful forgeries, which include not only the robbing of his American friend, Louis Percival (Captain Barnes) of all his wealth, but also the estranging of the latter's affianced bride, who eventually marries the forger, and when the play opens, many years later, has become the mother of his son and daughter. The role of the daughter, a pretty girl of 19, is taken by Miss Fitzgerald, whose crisp acting of the part of the servant girl in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment, entitled her selection for this more important character in the present piece. The daughter is engaged to be married to Lord Dralincourt, a well-meaning lordling, who is robbed by the forger and his accomplice, the villainous Baron Hartfield, of jewellery of enormous value. The part of the accomplice is taken by Captain Finlay, who throws himself into the spirit of the character. Lord Suffolk makes a conscientious detective, who ultimately demonstrates the guilt of the forger in regard to the transactions which concerned percival. The latter declines to prosecute, but the discovery gives an opportunity for some well worked out passage between the criminal and his deluded wife, the curtain falling on a realistic, death scene in which "Jim the Penman" succumbs to an attack of heart disease after an exciting encounter with his quondam partner in crime. The whole of the interest of the play centres throughout on the characters of the forger, his wife and the infamous Baron. The honours lie with Mrs. Wheler, who carries the sympathy of her audience throughout the mannerism of her acting, being forgotten in her feeling delineation of a broken hearted woman. Captain Holland, as the forger, overdoes the harrowing scenes in the earlier portion of the play, where the man he portrays is haunted by the constant dread of discovery, but he is capital after the mask has been torn away and courage and resource return to help him out the sequel. Captain Finlay looks the part he depicts, and is distinctly convincing, his weakest point is his melodramatic interpretation of Teutonic-English. Captain Barnes is audible throughout, and the engaged couple and the boy from school are suitably self-conscious. The gentleman who describes himself as B. Lisoombe on the programme is well made up as the family physician, and the club is indebted to Mesdames Thomson and Cleveland for a clever presentment of two well turned out society dames. The following are the characters:—

James Ralston	P. Holland
Louis Percival	J. P. Barnes
Baron Hartfeld	F. D. Finlay
Captain Redwood	Lord Suffolk
Lord Dralincourt	E. Tennant
George Ralston	H. S. Beeher
Mr Chapston, K C	F. C. Burton
Mr Netherby, M. P.	H. H. Dowding
Dr. Peter Wise	R. Lisombe
Butler	L. C. L. Bailey
Agnes Ralston	Miss Fitz Gerald
Lady Dunscombe	Mrs. Thomson
Mrs. Chapstone	Mrs Cleveland
Mrs. Ralston	Mrs. Wheler

THE famine returns last week show a decrease of 14,800 persons on relief in the British districts of Bombay, and 1500 in Hyderabad, but an increase of nearly 4,000 in Baroda. There are now 393,600 persons on relief.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICAN "HONORS' GAZETTE."

ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE REBELS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Lord Kitchener reports that the garrisons of Forts Itala and Prospect on the Zululand border gallantly repulsed an attack made by Botha in force on the 26th instant, inflicting heavy loss.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" reports on the best authority that Lord Kitchener finds his hands tied and is seriously reconsidering his position.

He desires capital punishment for rebels instead of short terms of imprisonment, better seasoned recruits and martial law throughout Cape Colony.

The "Gazette" publishes an immense list of officers and men for service orders and medals and promotions. Some appointments are also made to the Bath and St. Michael and St. George, all for services in South Africa.

Captains Taylor, Beresford and Noblett of Lumsden's Horse have been appointed Brevet Majors.

The "Gazette" for services in South Africa includes the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps:—

Major Younghusband to be Companion of the Bath.

Capisins Shore and Cobbe and Lieutenant Fulton get the Distinguished Service Order.

Captains Knight, Peach, Moberley, Birdwood, Patterson, Hennessy, Holland-Pryor and Cheyne to be Brevet-Majors.

Three Boers with a white flag, who approached Riversdraai shot Lieutenant Myers of the Somersets dead after conversing with him.

The Government have accepted the offer of the first contingent of Lovat's Scouts to replace their fallen comrades.

His Majesty the King yesterday had a long and serious conversation with Mr. Brodrick on the situation in South Africa and also concerning recruiting the Yeomanry.

Some fights are reported from Zululand in which the British lost ten men. The Boers retired.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Replying to the request of the Porte to intervene at Paris in favour of the adoption of the Turkish proposal for the settlement of the claim of the Frenchman, M. Loranzo, Count Lamsdorff says it is too late and that the matter, moreover, appears in the way of arrangement.

SERIOUS CONFLICT AT BEIRUT.

The Porte has received news of a sanguinary conflict having taken place between the Mussalmans and Christians at Beirut.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Swift Current and are travelling torough the country deep in snow.

LATER.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived at Calgary yesterday morning and attended a procession of two thousand Indians.

The Chiefs presented addresses and conversed with the Duke in quaint and familiar language.

The scene was most picturesque.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that a marriage has been arranged between Lord Cromer and Lady Katherine Thynne.

INTERMENT OF AN ORLEANS PRINCE.

Prince Henri of Orleans, who died at Saigon, has been interred in the Royal Chapel at Dreux.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

His Majesty the King has arrived at Balmoral.

ARABI IN EGYPT.

Arabi Pacha has landed at Suez.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The America Cup race to-day was a fifteen miles outward beat and return.

The Columbia crossed the winning line 39 seconds before the Shamrock II and thus won independently of the time allowance.

There was a brisk breeze and the Shamrock II passed the outer mark 41 seconds ahead. It was a neck and neck race home but the wind slackened towards the finish.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TREASURE goes up with the Chitral reliefs amounting to Rs. 1,50,000.

It has been decided that the nominal lists of non-military male Europeans and Eurasians in India, for all provinces, shall be compiled in the offices of the Provincial Census Superintendents.

THE 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and 3rd Bombay Cavalry return from China as soon as arrangements can be made to ship them. The 4th Punjab Infantry remain in China until the spring.

No official intimation has yet been received from South Africa regarding the probable date of the arrival in India of Sir Bindon Blood, General Elliot and Colonel Beatson, but it is presumed they will reach Bombay before the end of October.

The Government of India have ruled that Manlicher rifles, which in their general manufacture, breech-action, &c., closely resemble the Mauser rifle, shall not be considered as military weapons requiring the special order of the Supreme Government for their importation.

BOMBAY DESPATCHES, SEPTEMBER 28.—Ready, Captain, Bombay, The Welsh Regiment, on leave to Nagar.

Dickinson, Lieutenant, Bombay, Welsh Regiment, on leave to Nagar.

Legh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry, to rejoin to Poona.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 22nd Madras Infantry, to rejoin to Kamptee.

Bain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Richards, Captain, Madras, I. M. S., on leave to England.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

I understand that Mr. H. A. Kirk will be deputed to represent India at the International Telegraphic Conference next February, at which the question of reducing cable rates between India and England will be discussed. The question is complicated by the opposition of some of the foreign signatories to the existing internal telegraphic agreement, but the case for reduction is already exceedingly strong and will be further strengthened two months hence when the new Cape-Mauritius cable to Australia is expected to be opened, for this cable will convey messages between England and Australia at half a crown per word, *i. e.*, eighteen pence less than the rate for the much shorter distance between England and India. It will then become imperative for the joint purse organisation which controls Suez and the Teheran lines to reduce their rates to Australia to half a crown to avoid being underbid and with messages passing through India to and from Australia at this price, it would be intolerable if the rate to India itself were not simultaneously reduced. Mr. M. J. Brind would, in the ordinary course, act as Director of Traffic of Indian Telegraphs during Mr. Kirk's absence.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE BILL.

THE VICEROY'S ASSENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The Bombay Land Revenue Bill has now been formally assented to, and its operation will be watched with care by the Government of India.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION BILL.

At the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla a statement will probably be made as to the course to be taken regarding the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The ties in which the Black Watch and Royal Scots played yesterday afternoon resulted in a win by the Black Watch with three goals to nil. The Black Watch started the ball and some up and down play followed. The Scots had decidedly the best of matters until the opposite backs came up and relieved the burden. A couple of fouls in front of the Scots' goal looked very dangerous, but were rendered unproductive by the backs again proving their worth as forwards and removing the danger. A hit was made but nothing came out of it. A councer attack by the Black Watch was stopped by the backs. The game continued hard fought, but by dint of constant pressing the Black Watch at length secured the first goal, and shortly after resuming the Black Watch was able to add to their score. The Scots made a grand effort. Attack after attack followed in quick succession, the Black Watch goal-keeper having a warm time of it and making a grand defence when another attack was made by the 42nd.

The final now lies between the Black Watch and the Warwickshires, which will be played off on Thursday next.

WEIGHTS FOR WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

The following are the weights for to-morrow's races:—Western India Stakes,—1 1-4 miles Security, 9-12; Stand Off; 9-11; Veneda, 9-11; Cherry, 9-10; Simon, 9-1; Tubal Cain, 8-10; Ailie 7-0; Gnullo, 7-0 Bayonet, 6-12.

Criterion Stakes, six furlongs, Spark, 9-7; Beadsman, 9-1;; Misrule, 9-0; Sea Mist, 8-13; Orion 8-11; Peninsular, 8-5; Pope 7-3.

Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, 1 1-4 miles—Chand, 9-12, Chieftain, 8-12; Zildez, 8-12; Ruddigore, 8-7; Changiz, 8-5; Muswood, 8-5; India, 8-5, Earl, 8-3, Hakeem, 7-12, Turkish Flag 7-7.

Wanowrie Stakes, 6 furlongs:—Brigand, 9-8, Special, 9-2, Arthur, 9-2, Musoor, 8-12, Plebian, 8-11, Parth, 8-10; Achilles, 8-8, Victory 8-8, Royal Prince 8-7, Orientai, 7-13; Bakhtawar, 7-12, Chester, 7-9. Shaiboob, 7-6; Jessor, 7-6; Greyfox 7-0.

New Stakes, —7 furlongs—Inniscombe 8-13, Malice, 8-9; Cinder, 8-6, Nautilus, 8-3; Nade, 8-3 Minniehaha, 8-0; Debate, 6-13.

THE CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES.

NO EXCEPTION FOR INDIAN COTTONS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

In answer to the representations made in July last by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce as to the serious consequences to India of an increase in the Chinese import duties on cottons, the Government of India have forwarded a copy of a letter from the London Foreign Office to the India Office, dated 20th July 1901, which states that the specific rates now levied on Cotton goods imported into China were fixed in 1858 and were calculated on a basis of 5 per cent. The Chinese Government are entitled by treaty to a periodical revision of tariff, and in these circumstances His Majesty's Government could not refuse their assent in conjunction with the other Powers now engaged in negotiations with China to the duties being replaced on the treaty basis of an effective 5 per cent.

It is, of course, impossible that an exception should be made in favour of Indian cottons. His Majesty's Government have intimated that, should they at some future time find it advisable to agree to any increase in the tariff beyond the treaty rate of 5 per cent., they will require from the Chinese Government by way of compensation the grant of commercial advantages, and it is not their intention to arrive at a decision with regard to these until they have ascertained the views of those concerned in the China trade.

FRONTIER TRADE IN INDIA.

LETTER FROM MR. FOLEY.

Mr. E. G. Foley in a letter from Meshad, dated 2nd August, says:—The duty on indigo going into Russian territory is 6 roubles per pood irrespective of quality. A great quantity of common indigo from Shikarpore goes into the Turkoman country, whereas the better qualities from Multan are used here.

Behar indigo is not in demand at all as it is considered too expensive. The price of Multan indigo here is 3·7 tomans or 37 krans per man (10 krans equal 1 toman) and Shikarpore 2·7 tomans or 27 krans per man. No. 3 indigo as my sample for the 40 krans which were offered at Birjand would probably realise 60 krans here or more, the man here being nearly double that of the Birjand man.

SWIMMING AT CALCUTTA.

RESULT OF THE FINALS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

THE swimming tournament held this evening at the Swimming Baths was highly successful, although the attendance was smaller than usual. In the finals J. F. Seaton. (scratch) took the Viceroy's Medal for 200 yards, the time being 3 min. 4 3-4 secs. In the Water Polo Final the Border Regiment beat the Calcutta Football Club badly, scoring seven goals against one. The shooting of the Borderers was remarkable for its force and accuracy. The back play of Calcutta was also good, but in the first period the forwards play was very weak, and in the second half they went all to pieces.

The team race for the Challenge Cup was won by the Calcutta Football Club.

The Members Handicap (66 yards. 2 feet) was won by J. Graves in 50 1-2 secs.

The 100 Yards Soldier's Race was won by Brandrett of the Borderers in 1 min. 19secs.

The Aggregate Cup for the season was won by G. Brown.

POONA RACES.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 28.

TO-DAY's meeting was favoured by splendid weather and there was a large attendance. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were among those present. The sport provided was excellent. The Trial Stakes seemed a sure thing for Security, but leaving the grass track he went on to the inner sand track and was pulled up, Veneda winning easily. The stewards had the jockey and owner of Security as well as the book-makers before them but their enquiry will not be concluded till to-morrow. The Arab Pony Derby was won by Oriental from Greyleg. There was some bumping at the finish, and Greyleg's owner lodged an objection which was not upheld. The last race provided another upset, Brigand, at odds on, being beaten out of a place, Arthur winning from Achilles:—

"The Stand Plate," Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 and over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 4lbs.; of Rs. 5,000, 7lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs, 28lbs, C. B's, 24lbs. Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's b aus m Beccles, 9st 11lbs...McQuade 1
Mr. Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 8st. 6lbs...Ramshaw 2
Col. P. K. L. Beaver's b e m Lady Dunkirk, 8st. 8lbs. .....Southall 3

Also ran:—Acme, 10st.; Rebecca, 9st. 4lbs.; Investment, 8st. 7lbs.; Gelstan, 8st. 2lbs.; Marguerite II., 8st. 1lb.; Cadet, 7st. 12lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 Bandicoot; 3 to 1 Beccles; 4 to 1 Rebecca; 5 to 1 Lady Dunkirk; 8 to 1 Acme; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Beccles gave trouble at the post, but eventually got away well, with Cadet and Bandicoot in the ruck. Up the straight Bandicoot got up, but Beccles, just lasting out, won by half-a-length; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 6 2-5 secs.

"The Breeders' Plate," Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. For country-bred horses. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 400 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; of Rs. 5,000, 10lbs.; of Rs. 7,000 or over, 14lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 1st January, 1901, 4lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, if measured previous to 1st April 1899 7lbs. if measured on or since that date, 14lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Capt. Darell's b ob m Recollect, 8st.....Oneil 1
Mr. Fry's b ob m Lady Newbrook, 7st. 12lbs. (car. 7st. 13·2lbs.).....Wooi 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch ob m Daisy Belle, 8st 5lbs.....Ramshaw 3

Also ran:—Prince, 8st 3lbs.; Transvaal, 8st.; Exile II., 7st. 7lbs. (fell).

Betting: Even Recollect; 2 to 1 Prince; 4 to Daisy Belle; 5 to 1 Lady Newbrook,; 10 to 1 the others.

Lady Newbrook, attended by Daisy Belle, led the field to the bend, and at the straight opposite the stand Recollect came with a great rush, Oneil riding American fashion and winning by a neck; one and a-quarter length between second and third. Time—1 min 53secs.

"The Poona Derby," Rs. 3,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Horses. Maidens on 1st January, 1901. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies as per General Condition 8. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Messrs. Hajibhoy Visram and Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood, 8st. 5lbs.....Omarkhan 1
Mr. A. R. Amer's b a m Turkish Flag II., 8st. 5lbs.....Ramshaw 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke, 9st. 2lbs. .....Robinson 3

Also ran:—Sooheil, 8st. 12lbs.; Rashid, 8st. 12lbs; Carlo, 8st. 12lbs.; India, 8st. 12lbs.; Earl, 8st 8lbs.; Roman, 8st. 6lbs.; Hakum, 8st. 5lbs.; Lord Roberts; 8st; Rataplan, 7st 7lbs.

Betting: Evens Hakum; 4 to 1 India; 5 to 1 Mameluke; 6 to 1 Turkish Flag II.; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Carlo led to the mile post, attended by Rataplan and Muswood, who took the lead at the five-furlong post and held it comfortably, Mameluke and Turkish Flag II with India racing after them past the stand. Muswood won by half-a-length; three-fourths of a length between second and third. Time—2min. 54 3-5secs.

"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races (value as above) of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 12,000, 5lbs.; of Rs. 20,000, 7lbs.; of Rs. 30,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 10lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. J. B's b aus h Veneda, 9st. 8lbs.....Lansdown 1
Mr. Anandji Nanji's br aus g Tubal Cain II., 8st. 11lbs. .....Robinson 2
Mr. K. R. S's br aus m Alix, 8st. 5lbs.....Cowell 3

Also ran:—Security, 9st. 10lbs. (ran out) Misrule; 9st.

Betting: Evens Security; 3 to 1 Tubal Cain II.; 5 to 1 Veneda; 6 to 1 Alix; 10 to 1 Misrule.

Veneda led strongly from Security, who ran on to the sand track at seven furlongs and was pulled up. Tubal Cain II. followed Veneda, the pair finishing in this order. Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 46 4-5secs.

"The Arab Pony Derby," Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 13-2 1-2 and under, old, 13-3 and under new measurement—Maidens on 1st January, 1901. Above heights to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties,—Winners since 31st December, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. M. Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's b a h Oriental, 8st. 8lbs., Soda 1
Aga S. Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st. 8lbs., Robinson...2
Thakur Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt., 9st, Ramshaw 3

Also ran:—Paleface, 8st. 8lbs.; Dispute, 9st.; Baktawar, 9st; Starling, 8st. 8lbs.; Shaiboob, 8st. 8lbs.; Jessoor, 8st. 8lbs.; Red Gauntlet, 9st. 8lbs.; Feeroze, 8st. 8lbs.; Nevermind, 8st. 5lbs.; Gallant, 8st. 5lbs.; Grey Fox, 8st. 2lbs.; Judy, 8st. 2lbs.; Nonpareil, 7st 10lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Fruit Salt; 4 to 1 Oriental; 10 to 1 Greyleg; 6 to 1 Grey Fox; 10 to 11 and longer odds the others.

Jessoor led to the bend, where the whole field closed up, and Oriental led in front of the stand, bumping with Greyleg. Fruit Salt was shut out, but got into third place. Won by half-a-length; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 23 1-5secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner by the owner of Greyleg on the score of bumping and was considered by the Stewards, but was not upheld.

"The Dealers' Plate," Rs. 3,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 4lbs; of Rs. 5,000 and upwards, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st January, 1901, 4lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Arthur, 8st. 2lbs. .....Ramshaw 1
Aga S. Shah's g a h Achilles, 8st. 11lb. .....Robinson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebian, 8st 4lbs...Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Special, 8st.; Alexandria, 8st. 9lbs.; Jehangir, 8st. 11lb.; Oostad, 7st. 13lbs.; Bonaparte, 7st. 9lbs.; Arbid, 7st. 8lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Brigand; 4 to 1 Arthur; 6 to 1 Oostad and Achilles; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Oostad led Arbid for three furlongs, when Arthur, accompanied by Plebian, took up the running in front of the stand. Achilles challenged the leader, but could not get on terms with Arthur, who won by a length. Some distance between second and third. Time—1min. 54 2-5secs.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. WELSH REGIMENT.

THE rugby football tournament, promoted by the Bombay Gymkhana, was concluded on Saturday evening, when the Gymkhana team met the Welsh Regimental team in the final. In spite of the fact that the local combination was the best that the Gymkhana have been able to put in the field for some seasons and the consequent hopes of their supporters, they could do nothing against the Welsh, who for the eighth year in succession proved their title to the Cup. Throughout the game the Gymkhana practically never had a chance and the Ahmednagar contingent piled up the score to the extent of thirty-four points. There was a large attendance when the Gymkhana kicked off against the Bandstand goal. The ball was immediately returned into touch in the home half. From the line out the Gymkhana crossed the centre line but the Welsh quickly had play back at midfield and then Watts getting hold from the scrum burst away and after a brilliant run the whole length of the half scored finely. The first points were thus registered five minutes from the start. The kick at goal was not successful. From the drop out the Gymkhana travelled into the opposite half. The ball was passed out from the scrimmage to Dundas who missed and a Welshman taking it 1st his side in again, a subsequent passing movement bringing them up to the twenty-five. Thereafter the ball was handed out to Watts who gave to Kent and he passed to Harper who lost it. Bromley next tried to kick away but was checked and a free kick to the Gymkhana gave them little advantage, the ball going straight up. Thereafter Sandford stopped a rush by the Welsh but from a line out near half way they reached the twenty-five and Watts subsequently dashing off was pulled down only just in time. Several scrimmages followed close to the line and Watts and Daly were with difficulty kept out. After Daly had been stopped the Gymkhana relieved a little but the Welsh gained ground by pretty passing among the three quarters, which was checked before it went too far. Continuing the pressure the soldiers carried the play again close to the line and after several attempts to get away from the pack, Watts was almost over when he was well tackled by Stokes-Rees. Directly afterwards, however, Daly was successful, scoring far out and Watts converted the try to a goal. Resuming, the Welsh were immediately back at the Gymkhana line and after scrambling play got over but a free kick was given to the home side. Thereafter brilliant passing ended in Kent dribbling over near the corner and Stokes-Rees had to kick dead. The Welsh came again directly after the drop out, Kent rushing away splendidly and being tackled passed to Watts who scored again. Taking the kick himself he just missed. A few moments later Kent dribbled over compelling the Gymkhana to touch down. Directly afterwards Thomas travelled away from a scrimmage in the middle of the home ground and after cleverly evading all opposition and displaying ability that would be useful over hurdles, he ran in between the posts. Watts converted by kicking a pretty goal. Half time came a little later with the play at midfield and the score:—

Welsh Regiment.....2G 2T (10pts)
Bombay Gymkhana.....Nil.

Play in the second period was pretty much a repetition of the first half. The opening exchanges left play at the centre, but the Gymkhana being penalised the free kick enabled the Welsh to invade. Once in they were quickly at the line and after a scrum Daly scrambled over, scoring in a good position. Watts was again successful at goal. The Gymkhana briefly invaded after the resumption but the Welsh rapidly carried it back into the home ground, overthrowing the referee in their hurry. Gaining the twenty-five another piece of pretty combination was exhibited and the ball having passed rapidly from Richards and Jones to Harper the latter scored in a position which enabled Watts once more to easily add the major points. Arnott's kick off was returned by Harper to touch near half way and from the line out the Welsh worked it down a little more. Shakespear tried to rush through but was effectively collared and afterwards Hebblethwaite got hold and passed to Dundas who knocked on. The Welsh next invaded again and, not yet content, were bent on increasing their score, but for the time being Shakespear, Hebbethwaite and Ward tackled their men well and kept them out. A kick away from the scrum nearly allowed the Welsh to score again, but Stokes-Rees saved in time. A free kick to the home side gave them temporary relief and later on the Gymkhana crossed the centre line. The Welsh came once more with a passing movement; Hebblethwaite intercepted and tried to rush through but was stopped. Hebblethwaite next checked a dribble and the home side having worked back to the centre the same player initiated a further movement which was spoiled by off side play. Subsequently Shakespear got hold and being tackled passed to Hebblethwaite who handed to Dundas. The latter failed to take it and immediately Jones for the Welsh picked up smartly, subsequently passing to Richards. He, in turn, being collared, transferred to Thomas who ran in between the posts. Watts was again successful, kicking the fifth goal. The attack was immediately renewed and just before time Daly after once being kept out picked up again and passed to Watts who grounded the ball over the line far out. Williams took the shot from a difficult position but was not successful. Result:—

Welsh Regiment..... 5G. 3 T. (31 pts.)
Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil

The teams were:—

WELSH REGIMENT.—Full back, Pte. Climo; three quarter backs, Pte. Richards, Pte. Jones, Pte. Harper and Sgt. Dr. Kent (Capt.); half backs, Pte. Watts and Daly; forwards, Lieut. Williams, Lce-Corpl. Doble, Ptes. Burge, Fowler, Cresswell, Thomas, Holyoak and Daly.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Full back, R. E. Stokes-Rees; three-quarters C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite (Capt.) and G. A. Sandford; half backs J. Scrymgeour and V. Bromley; forwards, P. J. Arnot W. Shakespear, W. K. Bourne, J. E. P. White, Capt Castle, M. S. Scott, T. Hewson and A. Pusher.

Referee, Captain Mayne, R. A.

At the close of the match the cup was handed to the winning team by Mrs. Russell.

Mr. Justice Russell said that on these occasions it was the custom for the President of the Gymkhana to make a speech of congratulation to the winning team. There was, however, a certain sameness about the performance, as this was the eight occasion on which the gallant regiment whose representatives they now saw there, had carried off this cup, (applause). It must be a pleasure to the team as well as to the spectators that they had won again in the presence of their gallant Commanding-Officer, Colonel Peyton. Of course, speaking from the point of view of the Gymkhana they naturally would have liked to see them win but the best team undoubtedly won, (Hear, hear). He had been looking in vain to see if the Gymkhana would score, but whether his eyes were at fault or not he did not know, but it seemed to him that there were about thirty Welshmen in the field to fifteen of the Gimkhana and what could the Gymkhana do if the Welsh reduplicated themselves to that extent, (laughter). If anybody wanted a picture to paint he would recommend him to take as a subject the passing of the Welsh (applause).

The Cup having been presented, cheers were given for the winners and for Mrs. Russell.

Thereafter the Captain of the Welsh team, with the cup in his arms, was carried off shoulder high by other members of the team.

At the Football dinner at the Gymkhana on Saturday evening, Mr. Justice Russell, the President, made a touching reference to the absence of Mr. Trevor Turner from the Rugby team this year, and expressed a hope, which was heartily endorsed by all present, that he would soon return to the place in the field in which he had won distinction. Our readers will learn with much regret that Mr. Turner succumbed to typhoid the same night.

IT has, we understand, been decided to continue the blockade against the Mahsuds most vigorously for another six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MEADE, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, arrived in Simla on Thursday on a short official visit.

THE N. E. LANARK ELECTION.

WRITING from Glasgow, on September 4th, a Scottish correspondent thus refers to the N. E. Lanarkshire election of which the result was published in our Saturday's issue:—

The N. E. Lanarkshire election is the subject of much interest and prophecy in political circles here, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it is being fought. The late Mr. Colville was so strong a candidate—his majority was 1,500—that the Conservative never hoped to win his seat. Even the war which upset so many well balanced liberal applicants did not affect Mr. Colville, as, though a staunch and thorough going Radical, he professed himself in complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's view of the war and did not stint his blame of Mr. Kruger and all his works. Now, however, things wear a very different aspect. The liberal split has manifested itself at once on his death and there are two candidates to divide the Anti-Tory vote.—Mr. Smillie and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the hopes of the Tory candidate, Sir W. Rattigan, ran very high. Of his two opponents, Mr. Smillie is a thorough Socialist and Labour man, who demands the nationalisation of property and other things which will not enter the sphere of practical politics for some time yet. He trusts to this side of his platform to win the labour vote, but he has many other strings to his bow. He is a pro-Boer in the popular sense—he does not hesitate to denounce the war as a capitalist war and he does not disguise his hatred of Mr. Chamberlain. In addition he is an unqualified Home Ruler, so that he stands an excellent chance of winning the Irish vote which might almost turn the balance in his favour. The Irish muster 3,000 votes—no mean number in a constituency of 17,000. Certainly Mr. Smillie is leaving no stone unturned to win them over. Indeed he has been so marked in his attentions that the quarry seems to have grown suspicious; for the United Irish League has just advised the nationalists to remain neutral. Still it is probable that this advice is merely temporary. For Mr. Harmsworth's Irish policy is, to say the least, a trifle shaky. He thinks that "a large amount of local Government should be granted to the sister island and he appreciates the great services and abilities of Irish members." But of saying anything more definite Mr. Harmsworth fights very shy. It is extremely probable that he will fall between two stools. The Irish are not likely to be deceived by such vague generalities, while the Liberal (Imperialists) of whom Mr. Harmsworth is, of course, one—and the discontented Unionists may be frightened off by this apparent compromise with the avowed enemies of the Empire. Of the personal qualifications of the candidates there is little to say. Mr. Smillie is a working man, but he has a strong gift of popular oratory. None of them are natives of the constituency. It seems more than likely with the honours thus equally divided that the Conservatives will win the seat. Their main (and very effective) argument, is, that Mr. Smillie is a pro-Boer and a traitor, while Mr. Harmsworth, though approving and supporting the Government policy, is doing his best to weaken their hands. They will also, no doubt, make good use of his conciliatory remarks about Ireland.

The Khaki spirit is of course not so strong as it was at the General Election, but as the Liberals prove too weak to join battle on any other issue, it will probably prove strong enough to carry the Conservative candidate in.

How long is the Liberal party going to remain in this state of divided impotence? That is the great question which next to the war chiefly agitates the minds of political Scotsmen here. The desire for a strong party which could check or rather spur the present feeble Government, and, if necessary, replace it, is growing hourly, and will soon become a power to be reckoned with. On the other hand it is obvious that the present Liberal party can never supply the need. The squabbles between pro-Boers and Imperialists have now robbed it of whatever strength it possessed, even after the General Election. But out of it will have to come the elements of which the party of the future will be constituted. It is generally felt here that the nation cannot after all that has passed commit itself to the trust of the Little-England clique. Their patriotism, except in one or two cases, may be beyond dispute, but it is emphatically not the patriotism of the body of the people. Moreover they are all men past their prime. Their phrases and their ideas are those of a political period that has passed, and they are too old to adopt or originate new ideas to take the place of the old. There remain the Liberal (Imperialists). It is easy to sneer at the brackets and to accuse them of trimming and time-serving; but the fact remains that they are a body of men, not out of sympathy with the nation and not tied down by a set of obsolete prejudices. Men like Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey are, politically speaking, very young. They are able to be in sympathy with the time they live in and to adopt its feeling and ideas; while they have for the most part already given proof of their competence as administrators. They have an excellent leader in Lord Rosebery, if he would only avail himself of the opportunity which is undoubtedly lying ready to his hand. But there is little doubt that when the time comes he will avail himself of it. "It may be that at the end of the furrow I shall not find myself alone." Such words can only be understood as a call to those of his own way of thinking to come to his support—when the time comes—when he is at the end of the furrow. When that time shall be is the vexed question. Rumour has it that operations will begin this autumn. But these it, as Lord Rosebery knows very well, not the least reason for hurry. The present Government has in any case several more years of power before it and each of those years will witness the further disintegration of the present Liberal party under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Each year must also of necessity witness the gradual grouping of the kindred elements—and they are many—round the Liberalism of Lord Rosebery and his supporters. And so perhaps at last there may arise cosmos out of chaos.

THE WODHOUSE ROAD STABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now more than 12 months since it was announced that the Improvement Trust had agreed to give a lease of a plot of land at Wodhouse Road to Mr. E. S. Hale for the erection of public mews and livery stables. As nothing was heard of this project for a long time, and as no building operations had yet been taken in hand, I was under the impression that it had been given up, for the Trust, as a rule, insists upon the prompt carrying out of their engagements by would-be lessees. I see, however, that Mr. Hale is now actively exploiting his Company.

It appears to me, however, that Mr. Hale has launched his Company at an inopportune moment, when the very large stables of the Tramway Company at Colaba and other places are likely to be made available for the use of the general public. There is no doubt that electric traction for the Tramways will be accomplished within the next two or three years, when the new Tramway Company will not require any stables for accommodating their horses. Their general watch-house will, I understand, be located somewhere near the Crawford Market and not at the extreme end of Bombay. It is therefore very likely that Mr. Hale's expectations and calculations might be upset by the large supply of stabling accommodation set free by the change of traction of Tramways in the city. I must say that I am also not quite convinced of the profitableness of the proposed stables from the figures given in Mr. Hale's prospectus. He gives the minutest details of the receipts, but the items of expenditure are lumped together, and one cannot say if Mr. Hale has anticipated and provided for all actual and contingent expenditure. For instance, there should be annual setting apart of a sinking fund, substantial repairs fund, and a fund for providing the increased ground rents in future years. I think it is necessary that these details should be given by Mr. Hale to enable the public to judge of his scheme. The Bombay public has, as you are aware, not a very pleasant experience of miscellaneous Limited Companies, and it would be therefore as well if all the facts relating to this and other new projects which are now and a gain being advertised in Bombay are placed before them when asking for their support.

AJAX.

THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FINDING myself in Glasgow with three hours lying heavy on my hands I took one of the smart electric trams which now cross that great city and was put down after a very long penny ride opposite the great Hall of the Exhibition. The first surprise was the ridiculous price—6d.; it made one wish that certain permanent and non-international London Exhibitions would deign to copy. In the centre of the Great Hall was a colossal statue of His Majesty, done in bronze, and of truly majestic appearance, though somewhat cramped by the relative smallness of the hall itself. Passing from the central chamber I passed the exhibitions of various nations along side chambers on the right and left—France, Russia, Persia, India, Queensland, Rhodesia and Denmark being accommodated on the one hand, and Morocco, Canada and W. Australia on the other. India I thought, was rather inadequately and conventionally represented, Messrs. Byramji being the only persons who seemed to have been enterprising enough to advertise themselves worthily. The Russian exhibits, especially the furs, were very successful. The quick-silver fountain (Queensland) attracted numerous spectators, the electric light continuously playing on it. We were convinced of its density by the stones and iron bars floating about. On emerging from the Hall I found that the grounds had been lighted up by over 70,000 lights, while a huge searchlight showed up the glittering whiteness of a delicate statue of Light poised on the summit of the great hall. The sight was really beautiful, especially after the dull squalor of outer Glasgow, the various white kiosks with their gilded domes showing up very effectively through the hundred acres of the Kelvin Grove. My next visit was to one of the restaurants of which there is a perplexing number, all charmingly fitted up, the effect of stern competition no doubt. The Concert Hall, which was my next objective, deserves a word of mention for its magnificent organ. Music of varied types was rendered admirably throughout the day while there were also two or three open-air bands—Russian, Hungarian and English. The various kiosks, each devoted to a particular nation, next occupied my attention. The Russian Asiatic struck me as being one of the most interesting. It was the only one which could lay claim to any external originality. La belle France was also well and characteristically represented by artistic and perfectly wrought dainties of a price very much out of proportion to their size. Germany was rather disappointing considering the magnificent show she made on a larger scale at Paris last year. She possessed a large and somewhat unconvincing three figure statuary group symbolising her devotion to science. The Canadian exhibits of canoes, furs, stuffed animals, and agricultural implements alone were very interesting, while nearer home, Ireland in a small but well-appointed building showed the best of her usual exhibits—linen, lace, agricultural articles and black oak ornaments. Of the Far Eastern nations, Japan as usual displayed her peculiar beauty in the most effective and up-to-date manner. China on the other hand was conspicuous by her absence. In the British department the porcelain was perhaps the most successful part though machinery and the other more useful divisions seemed to the lay mind to pass fair muster. In the books and stationery Oxford University showed some exquisitely bound volumes of her latest contributions to scholarship. Messrs. De La Rue had also a good display.

Of lighter amusements the Exhibition certainly had no lack—water-chutes, switch backs and miniature

MARATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the extension to the buildings of the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution, belonging to the Maratha Education Society, was performed yesterday morning by the Political Agent, Colonel C. W. H. Sealy. Among those present were his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, and some of his leading feudatories, Sardars, Mankaris, the Chief of Bhaisal, members of the American and S. P. G. Missions, and the Dewan and other principal officers of the State.

The proceedings were opened by the Chief of Bhaisal who, in the course of his speech said :—

We are on this occasion assembled to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution. This institution has been very recently founded as a mark of respect to the august memory of her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved late Queen, Empress of India, whose happy reign has made the country prosperous and steadily progressive. (Applause.) Before the advent of the British rule here, our country was backward in all respects. But from the time it was brought under the direct sway of the British Crown and especially from the beginning of the prosperous rule of her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved late Queen-Empress, all kinds of reforms, such as the construction of railways, establishment of schools, colleges, and universities, arrangements of postal and telegraph systems, &c., have been made. It is in this reign that the lower strata of the masses of the Indian population, have begun to understand the importance of education and the heads of several communities, such as Mahomedans, Jains, Shenvis, Prabhus, &c., have been establishing institutions for the spread of education in their respective communities. (Applause.) It is in this reign that the Maratha community, whose numbers are spread over the Deccan and many other parts of India, has been honoured by the revival of the hereditary title of "Maharaja" which has been recently conferred on his Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur.

THE SOCIETY FORMED.

This mark of honour conferred upon our community gave a great stimulus to our feelings of gratitude and loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen-Empress of India; and I need not say to what extent our community felt the shock of her Most Gracious Majesty's demise. The community wanted to perpetuate the memory of her Most Gracious Majesty by the raising of a suitable memorial, and it is to the rapid growth of this idea that our present institution owes its inception. Recently the Maratha community here, including the leading Jahagirdars, Sardars, Mankaris, &c., founded the Maratha Educational Society, under the patronage of his Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur. (Applause.) The Society resolved at its first meeting to establish the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and it began to collect funds for the purpose. On behalf of the managing committee of the Society, I feel the deepest pleasure in adding that almost all the leading members of the community here and few other gentlemen of very liberal principles, thinking the institution to be the proper memorial to her Most Gracious Majesty, subscribed very liberal sums to the funds of the Society. (Applause.) The institution was placed on a firm basis by the liberal help given by his Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, and I think this is a proper occasion to express, on behalf of the Society, their deep sense of gratitude to him. His Highness has given Rs. 4,000 in cash as an aid to the permanent funds, promised Rs. 500 as an annual contribution, and has given a piece of landed property, yielding about Rs. 300 as annual income, and buildings. (Applause.) In addition to the above help his Highness, considering the aims of the Society to be loyal and laudable, has given permission to deposit the funds of the Society in the Huzur treasury, and has also promised 8 per cent. interest on the accumulated capital. For all these acts of kindness, I, on behalf of the Society, take to express their deep sense of the very heavy debt of gratitude under which his Highness has laid them.

COLONEL SEALY'S WORK.

Now, as directed by the managing committee, I have to express their deep sense of obligation to Colonel Sealy for the great interest which he has taken since the foundation of the Society. Our special thanks are due to him for the sanction which he has been kind enough to secure for us from the Bombay Government, and also for the encouragement which he has been giving us all along, to put this institution placed on a firm and sound basis. We are really very sorry to hear of his approaching departure, which will not only deprive us of his straightforward goodness but it also makes us the more sorry to see the loss of a strong supporter in him. It would have given us the highest pleasure had he been able to see the fully developed growth of the tree of this institution at the sowing of the seed of which he is assisting to-day. The speaker then went on to refer to the importance of the point of education which the Society had placed foremost in its aims. Continuing, he said his Highness Rs. 15,450 have been subscribed to the permanent funds of the Society. Of this sum Rs. 9,410 have been actually collected, and the remainder, Rs. 6,040, are yet to be realised. Considering the short time since the foundation of the Society, the financial state may be said to be satisfactory. There are forty boarders in the institution, and of these four are in the Previous Class, thirteen in the Matriculation class, five in the Sixth Standard, two in the Fifth Standard, two in the Third Standard, five in the Second Standard, one in the First Standard, and eight learning Marathi. Recently applications for admission into the Victoria Maratha Students' Institution from Sardars, Jahagirdars, Inamdras, &c., having been received, and the Society has opened a Sardar class for them. Day by day the number of applications for admission from all parts of India have been flowing in. This shows the strongly felt want of such an institution as this. The state of the country will be materially improved if such institutions be founded everywhere. The Society, invites and confidently hopes for help and hearty co-operation from the leading members of the several Maratha quarters, such as the Southern Maratha Country States, Baroda, Gwalior, &c., and also from the liberal minded well wishers of the Maratha community. (Applause).

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S SPEECH.

Colonel Sealy, in addressing the meeting, said :—

It is a matter of very great satisfaction to me that one of my last public acts in this Agency should be associated with a scheme which cannot but result in a great benefit to the community in whose interests it is started. To his Highness the Maharajah the Maratha community, in common with other communities, already owes a deep debt of gratitude. Education, as we have just heard, is at the basis of all improvement of the social fabric, and his Highness's State holds out ample means to all who seek the advantage of education. But mere intellectual facilities are not all that is comprised in the term education, nor can the benefit of education be attained by all without some machinery and organisation for the accommodation of students, especially those who come from afar, and who possess perhaps no friends or relations in this growing city of Kolhapur. It is, I understand, chiefly for these non-residents of Kolhapur that this Victoria Institution is undertaken. We have heard how much the committee owe to the generosity of his Highness the Maharajah, and it now remains for the Maratha community to help itself.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Co-operation is, in these days, the secret of success and I feel sure that as the advantages of the institution, formally inaugurated to-day, become apparent, more and more Marathas will come forward to help in the scheme. Those students, who will obtain the first advantages will not, I trust, forget in after-days the institution to which they still owe their success, and thus both the older and the rising generations of Marathas will combine to foster and encourage the scheme. In the address we have heard, it has been hinted that the Maratha community is on the whole poor and backward. (Applause.) If I may be permitted to add a few words of advice I would urge on the committee that the scope of the institution should embrace, not only the boarding and lodging at a cheap rate of the Maratha students who come to Kolhapur for educational purposes, but the committee should not neglect the moral (I might say religious) well-being of the students. The institution should exclude from its precincts anything in the way of immoral or vicious characteristics. Much will depend on the person or persons charged with the superintendence of the institution; for I must warn you that the mere training of intellect, unaccompanied by moral training, will never turn out good subjects of the State. The State provides intellectual training: you must see to the moral or religious aid yourselves. (Applause.) Mention has been made of the famous Shivaji. By all means let the Maratha students be proud of their national hero, imitate him in his qualities of energy, organisation, and leadership, and just as we English, at present, are about to celebrate the millenery of our own great Alfred, so let Maratha youth also keep its enthusiasm and patriotism by such examples as Shivaji. But recollect, as I think the committee has recognised, that the day of the sword is superseded by the day of the pen. The advantages of pen are yours: use them to fit new ways of supporting the growing population. Study not only with the hope of a clerkship, but after you leave school or college make use of what you have studied to discover fresh means of improvement, be fertility of your lands, the utilization of the products of the soil, or exploiting sources of additional wealth and prosperity for the State to whom you owe all. And in conclusion, do not forget that the State of Kolhapur does not consist of Marathas alone. Whilst doing all you can to forward the interests of the Maratha community, do not forget that the body politic has other members, and let your efforts always be directed, even when pursuing your own individual ends, to the common good, the common weal.

A FAREWELL WORD.

I will now proceed to the pleasant task which I am invited to undertake, and in laying the foundation stone of this institution I will hope for it, on behalf of all, a happy consummation in the act for the future. My connection with political work began, as it ends, in a Maratha speaking district, and in a service extending over 35 years in this country. I have found many kind friends among the natives of the soil, and am only too glad to have this opportunity of expressing my regret that I shall so soon take leave of them. (Applause.)

The ceremony was then performed and the party, after being photographed, returned to the Durbar tent where the secretary of the Society (Mr. Savant, B.A.) expressed, on behalf of the Society, their cordial thanks to the Colonel, his Highness, and the guests assembled, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of "attar" and "pan" and the garlanding of the guests.

The buildings presented to the Society by his Highness are nicely situated on a beautiful site near the Jitinala, and at a convenient distance from the town and its educational institutions. The buildings at present consist of a bungalow for the superintendent, and three blocks lining the sides of a open square about 40 by 40. The new extensions, with the old blocks, will accommodate more than a hundred students, besides making provisions for dining halls, lecture, debating, and reading rooms. The Society is doing excellent work, and deserves help from every person interested in the cause of education.

DHARWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

The shooting here evinces an improvement every day in the scores put up for the limited (3 entry) competitions Matches Nos. 4 and 5 having been concluded, details of prize winners are subjoined.

No. 4 MATCH—limited (3 entry).

1st Series
800 Yards.

	Points.
Colr Sergt Frost R W R	35
Colr Sergt Hornsey East Yorks	35
Colr Sergt Evans East Yorks	35
Sergt Manning R W R	35
Colr Sergt Renton Royal Scots	35
Vol Burgess M R V	35
Pte Donald Royal Scots	35
Capt Day Dorsets	34
Colr Sergt Outlaw 1st Lincolns	34
Sergt Hill 1st Lincolns	34
Sergt Imar Ong B R V	34
Lce Corpl Purvis 2nd Welsh	34
Lce Corpl Nurse M O G	34
Lce Corpl Johnson R W R	34
Colr Sergt Baker B W R	34
Lieut Long Durham L I	34
Sergt Dwyer M O G	34

Two 34's counted out.

No. 5 MATCH—limited (3 entry)

900 Yards.	Points.
Colr Sergt Evans East Yorks	35
Sergt Mackier S R V	35
Corpl Pote B R V	36
Sergt Scott Royal Scots	34
Pte Jones Lincolns	34
Vol Mathews M O G	34
Corpl Turner East Yorks	34
Col Sergt Baker B W R	34
Sergt Imar Ong B R V	34
Lieut Ward M R V	33
Colr Sergt Frost R W R	33
Lieut Long Durhams	33
Colr Sergt Jones Lincolns	33
Sergt Hills Lincolns	33
Colr Sergt Hornsey East Yorks	33
Colr Sergt Westwood M R V	32
Sergt Manning R W R	32

Ten 32's counted out.

In addition to the matches notified on the Prospectus another match was added yesterday called the "Sharp Shotters Cup," value Rs. 500, to be contested for by 4 N Co's. and men of any Corps. The conditions attaching to this match were firing at a 1st class target at 800 yards appearing 10 seconds for each shot. The cup was carried away by the first team of the Lincolnshire Regiment who put on 115 points, a splendid score for a rapid shooting contest, the average being 23·75 points per man. Appended are the scores:—

THE SHARP SHOOTERS CUP.

800 Yards.	Points.
1st team Lincolnshire Regt	115
2nd team Lincolnshire Regt	111
1st team Durhams L I	110
1st team East Yorkshire Regt	109
1st team Royal Warwickshire Regt	105
2nd team Royal Warwickshire Regt	103
Welsh Regt	103
Madras Vol Guards	100
2nd team Royal Warwickshires Regt	96
2nd team East Yorkshire Regt	96
1st team Royal Scots	95
4th team Royal Worwickshires	94
2nd team Royal Scots	94
2nd team Durhams L I	90
3rd team East Yorkshire	87
1st team Madras Ry Volunteers	86
2nd team Bangalore Rifle Vols	78
2nd team Madras Ry Vols	67
1st team Southern Mahratta Ry Rifles	66
1st team Bangalore Rifle Vols	64
2nd team Southern Mahratta Ry Rifle	51
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	47

Subjoined are the details of the scores put up at Wednesday morning's daily shoot :—

DAILY MATCHES.

800 Yards.	Points.
Colr Sergt Evans East Yorkshire	35
Colr Sergt Frost R W R	35
Segt Hill Lincolns	35
Capt Day Dorsets	34
Colr Sergt Barker R W R	34
Lieut Long Durhams	33
Q M S Holt Welsh	33

One 33 counted out.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate shot off on Wednesday morning was carried off by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (1st team) who put up 251 out of 280 points. Below are shown the scores put up by the various competing teams :—

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' PLATE.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	Tl.
1st team Royal Warwick Regt	129	122	251
2nd team Royal Warwicks. Regt	127	120	247
1st team Durham L I	124	116	240
1st team Madras Vol Guards	125	115	240
1st team Lincoln Regt	127	113	240
1st team 2nd Royal Scots	118	120	238
1st team Bangalore Rifle Vols	131	103	234
2nd team Madras Vol Guards	110	124	234
1st team East Yorshire Regt	116	117	233
2nd team Lincolns Regt	123	107	230
2nd team Royal Scots	123	107	230
Madras Ry Vols	119	110	229
1st team S I R Vols	124	101	225
2nd team Bangalore Rifle Vols	128	91	223
2nd team East Yorkshire Regt	114	107	221
Southern Mahratta Ry Rifles	108	111	219
Royal Engineers	115	99	214
3rd team East Yorkshire Regt	98	112	210
2nd team S I R Vols	111	96	207

Lance Corpl Slakenberry M R V had the highest aggregate and won Rs. 30 ... 33 35 61

ABDULLA STAKES.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate for the Native Army.

	Distance	Total.
1st Madras Lancers	133	125 258
23rd Wallajah Light Infy	127	126 253
Queen's Own Sappers & Miners	124	127 251
6th Madras N Infy	133	118 251
2nd Madras Lancers	126	120 246
4th Madras Pioneers	131	112 243
2nd Hussars (Hyderabad Cont)	121	111 232

The Madras Lancers won the first prize of Rs. 100 and Havidar Govind Row, the Madras Lancers, put up 67 out of 70 points.

CASTE IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—Much discontent is caused because in certain offices certain castes prevail and because these castes have their own way, and because others, if they happen to serve with, or under, them, are annoyed beyond endurance. I hope the discussion of the subject will move the higher authorities who, in all probability, know nothing of what goes on behind the scenes, and that they will look more carefully into the state of things. It happens that, if a man who is asked to employ servants assumes before his superiors an air of benevolence and deceives them by fair words, His superiors do not imagine, for a moment, that he could be harsh and unjust to his inferiors. The feel assured of the good impression produced by him, and he is well aware that the poor can do nothing but put up with what he says and does.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 27. A. B.

The number of Boer prisoners eventually to be sent to stations in Upper India may be increased to 2,500, as the camp about to be formed at Sialkote can be expanded to accommodate 1,000. The problem will be as to what is to be done with the prisoners next summer in case they have still to be kept in India. They can scarcely be kept under canvas in the plains, and there may be difficulty in providing accommodation for them all in the hills. As regards the 1,000 to be located at Umballa, they could be sent to Solon to occupy the barracks there, and the batch at Shahjahanpur could be moved into a standing camp at Ranikhet, but Sialkote has no hill-station, and it might be necessary to transfer the Boers to the Murree hills and place them in huts. In any case humanitarian considerations will bulk largely in any decision arrived at, for the prisoners are apparently to be treated gently "by order."

THE SANITARY SCIENCE SCHEME.

The Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the training of Sanitary Surveyors, to which we referred on Saturday, reads :—

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee have the honour to present the report called for in Government Resolution No. 930 of June 10th, 1901. The report is submitted later than the date fixed by Government, but this was unavoidable as it was found to be necessary to make certain enquiries in consultation with the Health Department, Bombay.

"2. The Committee met for deliberation on July 1st, July 15th and July 21st. At the last meeting the Committee had the great advantage of the presence of Dr. Turner, Health Officer of Bombay, who was in Poona on that date and was good enough to attend the meeting.

"3. The points laid before the Committee in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution quoted above have been carefully considered. Before, however, submitting our conclusions on them it appears to be necessary to draw attention to the suggestion of the Principal, College of Science, for connecting the College of Science with the scheme as finally formulated. The suggestion is an important one and was unanimously approved by the Committee.

"4. Mr. Sprott, Principal, College of Science, pointed out that the subject of Sanitary Engineering is not included in the optional subject for the L.C.E. (see page 68 of the Calendar of the Bombay University for 1900-1901). The subject is one which, in the opinion of the Committee, is decidedly of more importance for an Engineer in India than 'Optics and Astronomy' or 'Architecture'; and it is believed that the University would raise no objection to the addition to the L.C.E. degree of a subject of such practical utility. The Principal is of opinion that it could be taught in the College without necessitating any addition to the existing staff; but it would be necessary to provide a complete set of sanitary models for the College. We append to this report a list* of the models now used in the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality. The cost of these models is approximately Rs. 950, and it is understood that a similar set would be sufficient for the College of Science. It is proposed that the College of Science should undertake the instruction of candidates taking up this optional subject during the last year of their preparation for the L. C. E.; and if Government approve this, the Principal will prepare and lay before the University the requisite syllabus for Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject in the L. C. E. It is hoped that the consent of the University to the inclusion of this subject would be obtained in time to admit of instruction being given in it in the College of Science in the term commencing January 1902. Thus candidates for the L. C. E. might take up Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject in the Examination of 1902.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

"In addition to the instruction which can be given in this subject in the College of Science, it is proposed that the Sanitary Engineer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should deliver a course of lectures to the candidates during the monsoon term in the subjects which are specially connected with their official duties.

"5. Men who obtain the degree of L. M. & S. are instructed in the Grant Medical College in a course of Hygiene, and are thus theoretically trained in the subject of Sanitation. It is proposed that those who are to undergo a course of training as Sanitary Officers should be selected from men who have passed the L. C. E. or the L. M. & S. Examinations.

"6. The Committee have been in consultation with Dr. Turner, Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality as to the course of training for Sanitary Officers. Dr. Turner has informed them that he is now passing 40 men through a course, with a view to their becoming Sanitary Inspectors in Bombay City. He states that he would be willing to undertake the training of a limited number of men, and the following proposals for the course of training are submitted :—

(a) That only men who have passed the L.C.E or L.M. & S. Examinations should be admitted to the course; that the number of men admitted in the first instance should not exceed 12; that they should be placed entirely under the orders of the Health Officer and should be employed in learning practical work in the Health and Drainage Departments.

(b) That, as the majority of municipal boards in the mofussil will be unable to maintain Medical Officers of the L.M. & S. calibre as their Health Officers, two-third of the candidates under training should be men who have passed the L.C.E. and one-third should be men who have passed the L.M. & S.

(c) That the course of instruction in Bombay should be for six months, presumably from January to end of June; and that it should terminate with an examination to be held by the Health Department, Bombay, for a diploma or certificate similar to those issued by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

(d) That it will be necessary to remunerate the subordinates of the Health Department who undertake the direction of the candidates in their practical work in Bombay, and that accordingly a fee of Rs. 25 per mensem should be paid on behalf of each student. The cost of this for six months will be Rs. 150. This sum would be distributed at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(e) The Committee are of opinion that it will be necessary, at all events in the first instance, for Government to encourage attendance at this course; and they, therefore, propose that the fees abovementioned should be paid by Government. They also consider that it would be advisable to offer stipends or subsistence allowances to six out of the twelve candidates admitted to the course in the proportion of two-thirds to the L.C.E. and one-third to the L. M. & S. candidates. The stipends to be of Rs. 25 per mensem for six months. It is thought that by this offer the attendance of good men will be secured, while it will be open to six other men to attend the course as free students, but, otherwise, at their own expense. The cost on this account would be 25 × 6 × 6 = Rs. 900 annually.

(f) It is estimated that the cost of the final examination would be Rs. 550. The examination would last for two days, and two examiners would be employed. The remuneration proposed for each is Rs. 100 or a total for two examiners Rs. 500; to which may be added a sum of Rs. 50 for contingent expenditure in connection with the examination; total Rs. 550. It is, however, proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 25* from each candidate as an examination fee and the receipts on this account would be credited to Government. Thus the expenditure on the Examination would be discounted by the fee receipts, and the net cost of the examination would probably be about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350, as all might not present themselves for examination.

* This is the University fee for the L.C.E. Examination.

(g) The course of study would be practically that laid down for the Sanitary Inspectors of Bombay. A copy of the curriculum* of that course is appended for the information of Government.

* Appendix B.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

"7. It will be seen that it is proposed to give to men who desired to become Sanitary Surveyors after taking their L.C.E. degree a preliminary training at the College of Science.

"If the proposal to add the subject of Sanitary Engineering to the L. C. E. degree is approved by Government and the University, the Engineer candidates for this special course will hereafter be selected from L. C. E.'s who have taken up Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject. But as such men are not now available, the Committee are of opinion that, until they are available, men who have already taken the degree of L. C. E. should be admitted to the Bombay course, if it has been duly sanctioned, in January next. In the case of these men, it would be advisable that they should attend the course of lectures delivered under Dr. Turner's supervision to his Sanitary Inspector Class. Similarly, all L.M.&S. candidates should attend the same course of lectures, and it will be for Dr. Turner to decide hereafter whether L. C. E. candidates who took up Sanitary Engineering as their optional subject should attend this special course or not.

"8. The cost of the scheme to Government is estimated as follows :—

Annual recurring cost.

	Rs.
(1) Fees of students in Bombay	1,800
(2) Scholarships to six students	900
(3) Examination expenses	550
Total	3,250

"To this may be added an expenditure of Rs. 950 on models for the College of Science which will be incurred when the optional subject of Sanitary Engineering is added to the L.C.E. course. But this is not recurring expenditure. The recurring expenditure to Government for the training of Sanitary Surveyors will be, in round figures, Rs. 3,000 annually, and the Committee trust that this will be considered by Government to be a very moderate figure.

"9. The chief points indicated by Government in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 930 of 10th June have been considered, and the Committee have made proposals which deal with all the points except (c). As regards (c) it is thought that the simplest means of encouraging the employment of trained Sanitary Officers in municipal towns will be by an amendment of the District Municipal Act. The suggestion which the Committee submit for the consideration of Government is that the Municipal Act should be amended so that, after a certain period* after the institution of this examination, no municipal town having a population of 5,000 and over should, except under the special sanction of Government, employ as their Engineer or Health Officer any one who had not obtained a Sanitary Diploma under this scheme. It appears to the Committee probable that trained Sanitary Officers will not usually be employed by District Local Boards but Government may perhaps rule that where a District Local Board employs an L.C.E. graduate, preference should be given to men holding the Sanitary Diploma, if available.

* Three years is proposed.

"10. It appears from a communication received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, that it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the Corporation to the instructions of the candidates for Sanitary Surveyorships, and to the receiving of fees on that account by officers of the Health Department. The Committee hope that it will not be difficult to obtain the consent of the Corporation, and submit two considerations in this connection.

(1). That the officers of the Health Department, who have been consulted, are of opinion that no appreciably additional burden will be thrown upon the Health Department by undertaking these duties; and (2) that the candidates who are highly educated men will be attached to the Health Officers, and as part of their unpaid staff will be able to undertake specific duties.

"11. The Sanitary Commissioner, though agreeing with the proposals now submitted to Government, desires to append to this report a memorandum* containing proposals for a further development in the direction of sanitary training, which will provide for the instruction of such men as Sub-Overseers and Hospital Assistants who at present get no sanitary training whatever, but who are often expected to advise and assist Municipal and Local Boards in matters of sanitation. The memorandum is appended for the consideration of Government,

* Appendix C.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

"12. It is possible that, in connection with that memorandum, Government may think it desirable to consider the advisability of founding a Sanitary Institute for this Presidency on the lines of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. Such an Institute would be formed with the object of advancing Sanitary Science in all its branches, and for the diffusion of knowledge relating thereto. It would be, presumably, supported by the fees of members and associates and by a subsidy from Government, and would eventually, perhaps, assume the position held by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain as an Examining Body.

"13. Finally, the Committee wish to acknowledge, in the fullest manner, the great assistance they have received from Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, and from Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Corporation, in the formulation of the proposals which they now have the honour to submit to Government."

The following is the text of the Government Resolution :—

"The scheme formulated by the Committee is sanctioned. The proposal that the College of Science should undertake the instruction of candidates taking up Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject during the last year of their preparation for the L. C. E. Examination is approved, and steps should be taken by the Director of Public Instruction to move the University to add Sanitary Engineering to the curriculum of the Engineering course.

2. The expenditure of Rs. 950 for a complete set of sanitary models for the College of Science and a net recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,050 on account of fees, scholarships and examination charges are sanctioned, on the understanding that the charge of Rs. 1,800 for remuneration to subordinate officers of the Health Department includes all incidental expenses as well as fees, and that no remuneration is to be given to the Sanitary Engineer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for their lectures during the monsoon term.

3. In order to encourage the employment of trained Sanitary Officers in municipal towns it is suggested that the District Municipal Act, 1901, should be amended so as to provide that no municipal town having a population of 5,000 and upwards should, except under the special sanction of Government, employ as one but a Sanitary Diplomate under the scheme as its Engineer or Health Officer. This Act has only lately come into force and His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider it desirable that it should now be amended in the direction proposed. The Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind should be requested to bring the scheme to the notice of Municipalities and to ask them to consider the desirability of employing, so far as possible, holders of the diploma (when such become available) to do the duties of Health Officer or Engineer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be requested to arrange for the instruction of a candidate for Sanitary Surveyorships by officers of the Health Department upon payment of the prescribed fees.

5. The Director of Public Instruction should state how he proposes to meet the initial expenditure of Rs. 950 and the recurring charges for which provision will be made in the current year. Full provision should be made in next year's Budget for the recurring expenditure (Rs. 3,250*). The Director should also be requested to submit the necessary notification for publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The notification should show by whom the 12 candidates for admission to the class in Bombay are to be nominated.

* This annual recurring cost consists of—

	Rs.
(1) Fees of students in Bombay	1,800
(2) Scholarships to six students	900
(3) Examination expenses	550
	3,250

6. The Committee should be thanked for their report, and the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to convey the thanks of Government to Dr. Turner and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban for the assistance rendered by them to the Committee."

WANTED A CLOSE TIME FOR GAME

EVEN in Burma, writes the Pioneer, a country which, judging from the descriptions in the recently published work of Colonel Pollock and Mr. Thoms, might have been looked upon as a natural preserve for the shikari for the next half century—even in Burma the cry of the extinction of game is beginning to be heard. That fair shooting cannot be the cause of the trouble is very obvious. Burma at present, and more particularly Upper Burma, is not only thinly sprinkled with Europeans but its almost a closed ground to the globe-trotter and even to the Indian sportsman. The difficulties with a strange people and a strange language, the difficulties of travel and "bundobust," the absence of any stock of elephants that can be hired or borrowed, though great, might not be insurmountable, but the character of the local shikari, who will not work except for someone whom he knows and who has authority is the final stumbling block. Thus it comes about that the utaiders on his own account is practically excluded, and the shooting is left to the officials in the Province, who, of course, are confined to such opportunities as their duties may allow them. But the rarity of good bags made by the military officers of the garrison, who have most leisure, shows how difficult the conditions of sport must be to anyone who is not connected in an official capacity with the people of the country.

How then comes it that the game of the country is diminishing so fast that a "Game Preservation Association" has already been formed for arresting its extermination? The answer lies in the habits of the people who, though Buddhists, are so fond of meat that they will waive all scruples about taking life in the prospect of a haunch of venison. Even in cases where a man is too particular to kill deer himself he will buy the meat readily from the men who has killed it; but apparently the majority have no nicety on the subject at all, and during floods especially when the deer are compelled to gather in patches of high ground, they are mobbed and done to death wholesale. The species that are suffering most are the beautiful brow-antlered deer, the Thamin, and the hog deer, and so serious were the accounts of the rate at which they were disappearing that last year steps were taken by a few sportsmen in Rangoon to get up a defensive combination which have resulted in the constitution of the Association in question. The Association now includes representative sportsmen in every part of the Province, with the Lieutenant-Governor as patron, and it has been in correspondence with all the District Officers with a view to settling upon a programme of protection. The main points brought out by the preliminary deliberations were that:—(1) the prohibition of the shooting of elephants should be extended to Upper Burma; (2) that a close season should be declared for certain classes of game; (3) that during this season it should be made illegal to be in possession of the meat of the protected game. Proposals in this sense were then submitted to the Local Government which was understood to be ready to meet the representatives of sport by an extension of the Wild Birds Protection Act, which would put an injunction upon the sale or possession of deer flesh during the breeding season in Municipalities. The Association, however, pointed out that this provision, though it might be useful in India among a country people who do not generally eat meat themselves, would be useless in Burma where every village is a market for the disposal of venison. What they wanted was a complete prohibition on its possession during the close season. It is not surprising that the Government peremptorily threw out the suggestion of a measure which in the hands of an Oriental police would be capable of bringing home oppression to every household. The Burmans after all are in their own country and have a right to its fruits and productions. The case for game protection in India rests on the fact that thout restriction an improvident people will run with through their capital and there will be nothing for those who follow. In proportion as the game furnishes an important element in the food supply of the population is it important that this should not happen if reasonable safeguards can prevent it. Not only in Burma but all over India the rate of a gun license should be raised from a nominal fee to something like the rate which is charged in all other countries. Allowing for the special cases where arms are really required for the protection of crops, there is no reason why people should carry a gun for nothing.

GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD IN COLOMBO.

INTERVIEW ON THE WAR.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HECTOR ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., to the Queen, arrived in Colombo from India, "en route" to Australia, where he will spend a short holiday. A representative of this journal saw Sir Hector at the Galle Face Hotel, where he is staying, and the General very willingly accorded him an interview.

"I am just going to pay a hurried visit to Australia and beautiful New Zealand," said the General, "I shall be away two or three months and don't know exactly where I shall go to when I return to India. So far, as you know, I have been in the Nilghiris."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Naturally affairs in the Transvaal very quickly cropped up in conversation. Sir Hector viewed seriously the reverses of the past few days.

"The worst feature of them is that they give the Boers fresh heart to go on with the struggle. The war as a war is over and has been over for a long time. We are now operating against bands and very gradually wearing them down. A reverse to our troops gives the Boers a fillip, and it stimulates many men who have laid down arms, or, perhaps, never fought against us, to join those still in the field. This is why the new is bad.

"What do you think of the Boer as a fighting man, General?"

"That is a hard question to answer. You see he does not fight according to any of the rules of the game. As a matter of fact," added the General laughing "we might say that what we have expected him to do he has invariably not done, and has just done what, according to rules, he should not have done. But undoubtedly he is brave and clever and cunning. He will walk off if it does not suite him and fight in his own way and time. Then they are a stubborn lot. I remember having a conversation with President Steyn's brother, and he said to me 'My brother is a stubborn fellow and will never give in.' He was typical of a great many of the Boers.

"In what way do you see the end General; by wholesale deportation?"

"I am afraid there is no other way. Get them out of the country and bring them back again when everything is settled."

BOERS.

Then I mentioned to the General that weird rumours were current in Ceylon about the formation of Boer Horse for the Indian frontier. Sir Hector laughed heartily, "No," he said, "that is absurd, of course. But what is being done is the utilizing of men who have taken the oath Allegiance in South Africa. At two or three places in South Africa including Bloemfontein, there are Boers who form corps for defence against the Boers in the field, and this has proved successful.

NOT NEAR THE END.

"Do you think the war is likely to be ended soon?

"In a year or so perhaps. Who can tell. The whole business is necessarily so very tedious, and our troops are operating in such a large country.

"And the patriotism of the Boers?

"Oh there can be no doubt about their patriotism and their stubbornness. Nothing else would keep men in the field. Look how well he takes punishment. It is a question of time and steady pushing on.

"When you left South Africa did you expect things were going to come to an end quickly?

"No I did not, and even now I certainly don't look for a speedy settling down there.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

"What about the proclamation, General?

"Well, personally I think the proclamation is too late now, and will not do much good."

Sir Hector, whilst far from criticizing the "politicals" thought there had been mistakes made in annexing the Free State and the Transvaal before they were subdued, and added that that was the opinion of the army generally at the time.

"Master Boer is very cunning," said the General, "he will take all he can get and want more. We got a Blood Tub from him and we pardoned, and found him fighting again and pardoned, him again. For instance there seems to be some law—Dutch or Roman—which has prevented our confiscating property, even in the case of a man who has left his farm to go and fight against our troops. The will of the conqueror is always supposed to prevail, but in the Transvaal apparently it has not been the case; we fine or imprison but do not confiscate. A man may leave a farm of some thousands of acres, go and fight against the King's troops and not lose its land. That does not seem right."

"What do you think will be the future in South Africa, General? Will we be able to win over the Boers to friendship, as Britain has done with other of her enemies?"

"There is the case of the Highlands of Scotland as a parallel," said Sir Hector. The almost impossible was done there. I look for the future through education. It is through the young idea that we must succeed in South Africa. English must be the language there. It may seem hard to kill out, so to speak, a nation by making another language compulsory, but it is a sure way and the best way. Nothing but English should be taught, and then the children would think in English, and act as English children."

The General did not care to say much about the yeomanry whom Lord Kitchener had had to send back, but contented himself with smilingly observing that when necessity made demands irregularities passed over. He thought the higher pay of the were specially enlisted troops must have a bad effect on ordniary recruiting.

EULOGY OF THE COLONIAL TROOPS.

"What did you think of the Colonial troops, General?"

"They were splendid, and the pick of them all in my opinion were the Australian and New Zealand Contingents. Those men were most excellent and I should award them the palm. The Victorian troops in particular and the New Zealand troops I should signal out specially. The Canadians were also good but they did not last as the others did. Lumsden's Horse from Calcutta also did some most excellent services.

"And the Ceylon Contingent?"

"No, I did not come across them so far as I recollect.

"Do you think the men that are being enlisted, and who go out now are the equal of those who went out in the early part of the struggle?"

"No certainly not. The original contingents and yeomany and volunteers were all picked men."

"What do you think of South Africa as a country, General."

"Splendid country, and when things have settled down a country of the future. Apart from mining it is fertile and above all it is,

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

That you may see from the Boers. Look at their magnificent physique. Yes, there is a future there when the war is over."

"In a year or two you say, General?"

"Well, you would not only surprise people but have them grumbling at home now if the war ended, said Sir Hector laughing heartily. "They would consider that they had been deprived of some thing to which they had grown accustomed and would kick."

But it was easy to see through the General's jocularity that he entertained little hopes of a speedy termination to hostilities in South Africa.

Then Sir Hector talked about other things. He expressed a desire to go out fishing with the catamaran fishermen, and thought that Colombo was not half a bad place, although "probably" steamy. He had not had an opportunity so far of seeing the Boer prisoners in Ceylon and was reserving that as well as other excursions Up-country for his return trip in a few months, when he hoped to spend a week in the Island before going back to duty in India. He would dearly like to

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Girard, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, does not dispute the observed results of M. Flammarion on the determination of sex in silkworms by means of coloured light, but he is doubtful whether these results are not owing to other causes than change of sex, which he considers already determined in the egg.

Flammarion's experiments have brought to light others by M. Bouquet de la Graye, which began with the action of light on plants. Many species, for example Coleus, Begonias and Lobelias are varied rapidly in form, colour, and size by the coloured rays of the spectrum, and this led him to try the effect of light on silkworms. He found that shade or darkness was unfavourable, and yellow or red light favourable to the weight of the cocoons.

Mr Carmody, in the American "Journal of Tropical Medicine," has sketched a mosquito net for travellers in hot countries. It is attachable to the ordinary umbrella or sunshade, and serves the double purpose of keeping off the sun by day and the insects by night.

Dr. Doty, in his crusade against the mosquitos of Staten Island, finds that petroleum oil sprinkled on grass or weeds about ten feet away from houses has a good effect, and the inmates are now able to sleep at night.

The automobile is destined to become a great power in agriculture. The Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, Illinois, have brought out a mower worked by gasoline, which has attracted much attention. The machine can also draw loads about the farm, grind food, pump water, saw wood, and do other work.

The French Ministers of War and Agriculture are studying the means of organising courses of agriculture in the French garrisons. Several Continental countries have such, for example Italy, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. The aim is to give the young soldier a liking for and knowledge of the science of agriculture which may induce him to return to the land after leaving the army. Prizes are to be given to the best students. The step, if not already taken, might be an advantage in this country.

M. Felix Plateau continues to prove that insects are not attracted to flowers by their colour, but simply by their odour. Muller would assign an aesthetic sense to a good number of insects, but M. Plateau remarks that even in men the aesthetic sense is rarely developed in weak minds. The syrphides hover above objects quite unlike flowers. Highly-coloured stuffs do not attract insects. Bright metallic objects appear to attract them, but this he thinks is an effect of the reflected light.

Pears are subject to black spouts and cracks, and in French these blemishes have been common this year, especily in espalier trees facing the moist west winds. The following is given as a preventative of the trouble by M. Videau-Perriere in a French scientific journal. The branches are to be treated during winter with a liquid mixture of sulphate of copper, 10 kilogrammes; water, 120 litres; lime, 20 kilogrammes; with 40 litres of water, and 5 litres of tobacco juice added. The fruits can also be washed with a solution of 100 grammes of sulphate of copper in 50 litres of water. The washing is first applied when the fruit is the size of a little nut, and repeated twice or thrice until August. The process is held to be simple and efficacious against the spots.

At Magog, in Canada, there is a novel installation due to Mr. C. H. Taylor, engineer of Montreal. A water fall is utilised to compress air by allowing some of the water to fall down a tubular shaft and draw air down with it. The compressed air is afterwards directed upon a furnace. The mechanism was described recently to the Society of Mechanical Engineers. Professor M'Leod, of the M'Gill University, made the trials.

The new electric fire pump, which contains 100 gallons of water, and is ready to start at any moment, is a great success in Paris. It is provided with storage batteries, and recently saved a building from an explosion of chemical products.

The coast prairie of Texas, extending nearly 400 miles from Western Louisiana through Texas into Mexico, is well-known to readers of the "Headless Horseman," but is not well understood by geologists. Topographically it is almost a level plain, but has undulations and irregularities. The Louisiana extension is thought to be a subsidence by the [illegible] marks, bayous, and cycles of cypress [illegible] Appraling to [illegible] Hill, the plain is rising west of Trinity River at least as far south as the mouth of the Colorado River. There is also evidence that it is being wrinkled and folded. The strata is pleistocene, or recent, and some of the mounds or hillocks in formation are caused by pressure of gas in the underground pools of oil, as, for example, at Spindletop and Damon's Mound, Brazoria County.

The Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association is trying to preserve the ruins on Mesa Verde, a tableland 20 miles long by eight miles wide in the south-west of Colorado. It has three or four hundred dwellings, all in the Ute Indian reservation, but the Association have a lease of it.

Professor Dixon of Yale University, while holiday making in Colorado, grafted the tail of an adder on the body of a rattlesnake by sewing them with strong thread. Although the rattle was, of course, away, the snake had plenty of virus, and bit a rabbit which died within an hour.

Signals by electric search lights were recently sent from Buffalo to Toronto, a distance of 55 miles.

It is reported that a French Belgian Syndicate are planning an electric express line from Paris to Brussels and Brussels to Antwerp. The trip from Paris to Brussels would occupy 1 1-2hours, and that from Brussels to Antwerp only 10 minutes.

Experiments with a wireless telegraph are to be made between Danvers and Boston by means of a relay.

The American locomotive is apparently beating outs in Jamaica. At a recent trial the American drew 120 tons over the heaviest part of a railway seven minutes under schedule time, and the British competitor failed to pull it at all.

An immense photographic plate 8 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches wide and 3-8 inch thick is being made in St. Louis to take a picture from a balloon of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the "Twin Cities" of the United States.

At the last meeting of the British Association in Glasgow the President was the late Professor P. G. Tait, of Edinburgh, father of Lieutenant Tait of the Black Watch, who was killed in the Boer War. Tait's address was on Force, which he treated from a mathematical point of view and therefore it was not so memorable as many others, at least outside scientific circles. Lord Kelvin first introduced the speaking telephone of Bell to the British public at the meeting. There was an excursion to Loch Lomond, the country of Rob Roy, in which the late Lydia Becker took part, and we remember seeing a Highland fling danced before her by a sturdy native in "kilts."

It is considered a great compliment to the United States that Professor T. W. Richards, of Harvard University, has been invited to fill the newly established professorship of inorganic chemistry in the University of Bottongen, but Harvard is determined to keep him in America.

Mr. J. Hall-Edwards, who was surgeon radiographer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, South Africa, described some of his experiences as to the value of Rontgen rays in warfare as the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. He found that the plan of obtaining the current for charging the accumulators from a dynamo connected with a belt to a foot motor of the bicycle type was altogether impracticable, as no one could work the bicycle arrangement long enough to be of much use. A small oil engine was used instead of the foot power, and worked very satisfactorily. As to the results of the introduction of Rontgen rays into military surgery, Mr. Hall-Edwards remarks:—"With the friendly aid of these rays, we are enabled to record the effects of the small-bore projectiles under the various conditions which occur in actual warfare. We are enabled to localise the position of a bullet or other foreign body with absolutely scientific accuracy; and if our present knowledge be used to its fullest extent, we can see the condition of the parts as plainly as we could do were the soft tissues composed only of transparent gelatine. These facts being recognised, it is easy to see that the application of the rays to military surgery must produce results of the greatest possible value for future guidance, and that their complete application in a great war—such as we are at present engaged in—must prove of inestimable service in increasing our knowledge upon this most important subject. Many of the time-worn, useless and dangerous methods of finding the whereabouts of hidden bullets may now be forgotten; for with these rays we have at our disposal an aseptic, scientific and absolutely accurate method of localisation, which may be improved, but which even now is as near perfection as our present knowledge can make it. There can be little doubt that, in the face of the new facts brought to light by means of these rays, military surgery will have to be re-written, and the advance made will mark an epoch in its progress."

A NEW WRIST WATCH.
"THE SOWAR"

To be convenient a Wrist Watch must be small, but small watches which have to stand the jerks and tossing about which they receive when worn on the wrist, must be made of the best materials and finest workmanship, consequently they cannot be cheap.

Fully alive to the fact that the great majority of people using wrist watches cannot afford to pay long prices, and with a view to supply the needs of the N. C. Officers of the native army, we have designed a good movement possessing all the qualities of durability and time-keeping met with in our large size watches, but with such a reduction in the diameter and thickness of the movement, that the watch complete with its case measures only 1 5 8 inch in diameter and 7-16 inch in thickness. The case is made as light as possible consistent with strength, and we are now able to supply a thoroughly reliable Wrist Watch of the right size at:—

THE SOWAR.
Exact size.

Rs. 25-0 in NICKEL SILVER Case.
27-8 „ OXYDISED STEEL
„ 30-0 „ STERLING SILVER „

Including a strong leather strap, spare glass and spring.

Description.—The Sowar Watch is jewelled throughout, and has a straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets, compensation balance with double roller and Breguet spring. The hands are set by the winding button only, clear white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Extra thick crystal glass.

We are prepared to quote a discount on the rates noted above to groups of friends taking 6 or more watches in a lot.

Illustrated Price List for watches, time-pieces, clocks, chains, etc sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
BOMBAY. 31, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA. 11, Dalhousie Square.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.

EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.
The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.
Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.
General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.
GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
The British Medical Journal says—"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The Lancet says—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
The London Medical Record says—"it is invaluable."
This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.
WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of Oil, which costs 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.
Wanted Respectable Agents.
For further particulars apply to
A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe, reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Internal Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.
No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK, HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.
170 Pages Illustrated,
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 3s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

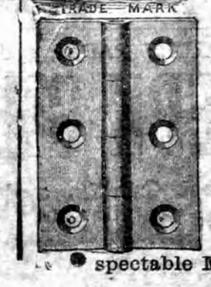
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark. Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER. ENJOY SUBSTITUTES.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S COCOA
Made from finest selected Cocoa with natural flavour intact.
DISTINGUISHED EVERYWHERE FOR ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY, DELICACY OF FLAVOUR AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES.
OUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY,
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

"QUEEN ALEXANDRA"

THE LATEST ADDITION

To my well known brands of

CIGARETTES

Manufactured from the *finest quality* Turkish Tobacco and specially recommended to Beginners and Delicate smokers,

as the most perfect short smoke.

PER TIN OF 50, Rs. 1-8.

D. MACROPOLO,

Cigarette Manufacturer and General Tobacconist,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE Tongue Tells, without words, what is wrong with the system. In these rainy days you have generally to fight with Malarious, Intermittent or Billious Fevers, Influenza or Mild form of Plague

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them

EXTRACTS OUT OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

SURG.-MAJ. JAYKAR:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. SURG.-MAJ. HENGSTER:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. VERY REV. B. FERNAND, VICAR DE VARA:—It is most efficacious.

G. S RISTI, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. GREENWOOD, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. CRIZZIE, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. P. J. DAILY, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

BATLIWALLA & CO.'S CHOLEROL

THE ONLY

Sure Specific for Diarrhœa and Cholera.

The Patels or Headmen of Worli, Koliwada, say that:—During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwada, Dr. H. L. Batliwala rendered valuable assistance to the villagers by giving them, free and with marvellous success, Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," the specific for Cholera. Not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to his directions, which we hereby certify.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

at Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

☞ PLEASE INSPECT OUR

NEW SHOP FOR BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

LARGEST Stock of durable and elegant English and Country Boots Shoes and Slippers always available.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Prices beyond competition.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant,

OPPOSITE GOKALDAS HOSPITAL,

No. 5, Yusoof Building,

BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HALL MARKED SILVER WARE.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS. NEW DESIGNS.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 11.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 11.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Peg Measure in case, Rs. 28-8

Pair of Salt Cellars and spoons, Rs. 21
Four " " " Rs. 42

Pair of Muffineers, in case, Rs. 32.

Silver Mounted Spirit Bottle, Rs. 32.

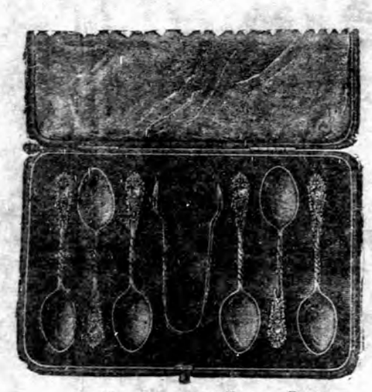
Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 11.

Pair of Salt and Cellars in case, Rs. 22.

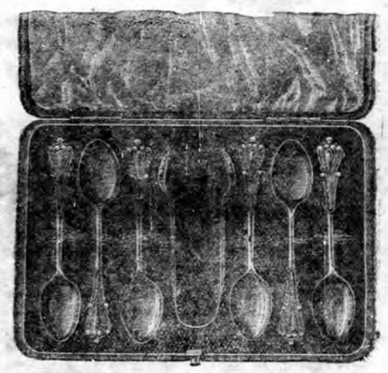
10" Silver Salver, Rs. 150.
12" " " 240.

Pair of Silver Candlesticks, Rs. 82.



Six Teaspoons and Tongs, Rs.31.

Pair of Muffineers, Rs. 26.



Six Teaspoons and Tongs, Rs. 40.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS

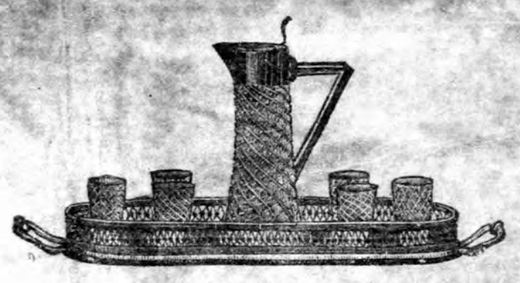
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

NICKEL PLATED HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

PRICES REMARKABLY CHEAP

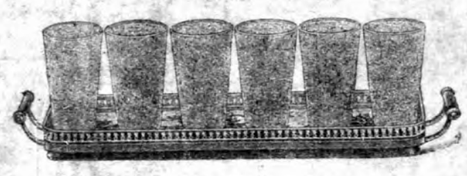
No. 831.
Rs. 6-2.



No. 3643.
Rs. 18-12.

No. 790.
Rs. 4-6.

No. 1088.
Rs. 11-8.



No. 1178.
Rs. 8-14.

No. 940.
Rs. 3.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c, Obtainable from EBYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—

MARTIN Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.